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# THE TIMES

No. 65,030

THURSDAY AUGUST 11 1994

'I tried to do what I could. I held him until he slipped into unconsciousness'

## Alps woman tells of death and survival

FROM EMMA WILKINS IN CHAMONIX

A WOMAN who was trapped in an ice cavern on Mont Blanc for two days and two nights told yesterday how she held her dying husband in her arms after they fell 200 feet through a thin layer of snow.

Pamela Caswell, 40, a science teacher from Plymouth, said that when she could no longer feel a pulse on her husband Stephen, her maternal instincts took over and her priority became her son, Simon, 16, who fell with them.



Son Simon yesterday: he has leg injuries



Stephen Caswell received head injuries in the fall

Mrs Caswell, who is recovering in hospital in Chamonix, France, took off her husband's bivvy, a plastic survival bag, and kagoul and used them to keep Simon warm until a rescue team found the group and winched them off the mountain on Tuesday.

Dr Caswell, 37, a lecturer in geology at Plymouth University, had serious head and leg injuries when the family, who were roped together, fell through a soft snow bridge into the bottom of a cavernous crevasse while descending the mountain on Sunday.

"I bandaged his head and just kept him warm and held him. I tried to keep talking to him and get him into a comfortable position," Mrs Caswell said.

"I suppose we stayed like that most of Sunday evening. Gradually, his speech was getting more and more slurred. I think I knew as soon as we went down, when I saw his injuries, that I didn't think he would survive. I thought that we stood a good chance if

we were found. But I knew it was likely to be at least the following morning. I didn't think that my husband would survive until then," she said.

"I just tried to do what I could. I really just held him until gradually, at about 10 o'clock that night, he slipped into unconsciousness. No matter what I tried to do, eventually

ly I couldn't find any pulse and then I realised he was dead.

"I just went cold and numb. It then became a matter of making sure my son survived. I took off the bivvy bag and his kagoul to use as warm clothing for my son, who had hurt his knee, because it was no longer any use for my husband.

"It sounds awfully cold and callous, but all I could do was be as rational as I could. It was what had to be done."

Mrs Caswell, who is to fly home soon with Simon, her son from a previous marriage, said: "I can't afford to let myself go. I've just held on until now. It's only when I get home and back to my family that things will start to jog my memory and I think I'll sort of crack. It already seems a lifetime away now."

The trio, who had been camping in Italy, set out to climb Mont Blanc on Friday, intending to spend one night in a hut below the peak.

Their climb was slowed by loose rocks and they were forced to sleep out in bivvy bags on Friday. After reaching the hut on Saturday, they decided to attempt a descent down a glacier on the French side on Sunday.

"I didn't like the look of the glacier because it was late in the day and the snow gets very soft," Mrs Caswell said. "The only other way was to go down a rocky ridge but we had been over so much loose rock over the last few days, that my husband was dubious."

They set off in the usual



Pamela Caswell in hospital: she removed her dead husband's sleeping bag and kagoul to keep her son warm

formation, with Mrs Caswell at the front because she was the lightest, followed by her son, 15 feet behind, and Dr Caswell, who had 15 years' climbing experience and was a member of the Alpine Club, at the rear.

"We went over several crevasses until we came to one that looked like any other," said Mrs Caswell, who had been married to her husband for just over a year. Dr

Caswell and Simon stuck their ice axes into the snow as Mrs Caswell took the first step backwards into a crevasse, which she estimated was about five feet deep.

"Because I was going backwards and stepping down it was difficult to see what was coming until I started to go over the edge. I could then see over a long way to the side: there were obviously ice cliffs, so I realised it may have been

quite a big crevasse. Then I felt my feet start to slip. I plunged my axe in as much as possible, but the bridge was too soft and I went through. I must have dropped about 15 feet and as I was hanging I could see that I was in a vast cavern. It had been covered with a small snow bridge, but it was a massive great cavern.

"I hung for a few seconds, but Simon couldn't hold me. He jerked down and the

weight of the two of us was too much for my husband and it pulled him down. I went down on to the bottom, then Simon hit the ground and then I heard a thud.

"When I first fell I thought I had broken my back, because I just couldn't move. I felt this massive weight on me. I was half upside down and I'd fallen on my rucksack. It took a few moments to register

Continued on page 2, col 6

## A-level students face new 'clearing' chaos

BY BEN PRESTON  
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THOUSANDS of A-level students face chaos, disappointment and uncertainty next week when unprecedented numbers will be thrown into a last-minute "lottery" for university places.

Universities and colleges predict that record numbers of qualified young people risk missing a place at their first or second-choice institution. Instead, they will be forced to compete in a crowded clearing system that tries to allocate spare places to those who narrowly miss the target grades demanded by their chosen institution.

Vice-chancellors said yesterday that some universities were already preparing for an influx of disappointed students in October. They were expanding teams of advisers and counsellors to help potential dropouts who, after gaining a place through clearing, found themselves unexpectedly at a university they had never visited, studying a course they had not previously considered.

One official predicted a "bumfist", but urged the thousands of candidates seeking places not to lose their nerve during clearing, which lasts for five weeks from August 25.

The expected difficulties come after two important changes to university admissions. The Government has threatened tough financial penalties for universities that overshoot their student recruitment targets in an attempt to halt the sharp expansion of recent years. That has coincided with a new admissions procedure, combining the traditional universities with the former polytechnics, which has increased the volume of applications by 12 per cent.

The overall number of candidates and university places

Continued on page 2, col 6

## Benneton blamed for fire at race

The governing body of Formula One motor racing last night accused the Benneton team of causing the pit-blanc fire in the car of Jos Verstappen, its Dutch driver, the German Grand Prix ten days ago, by tampering with its own refuelling equipment.

The International Motor Sport Federation said Benneton, which had removed a filter, allowing a foreign body to retard a valve closure, prompting petrol to spray over Verstappen and five mechanics. Removing the filter would allow petrol to be pumped into the car at a rate 12 per cent quicker than if it were attached.

Oliver Holt, page 40

## Nasreen flees to Swedish exile

FROM NICHOLAS GEORGE IN STOCKHOLM

TASLIMA Nasreen, the Bangladeshi author facing death threats from Muslim fundamentalists, was smuggled to safety in Sweden yesterday and went straight into hiding. Her flight was shielded in secrecy, with Swedish officials refusing even to confirm that she was in the country until she had been here for several hours.

Mrs Nasreen said in a statement that she had accepted a longstanding invitation from the Swedish PEN Club, and had come "to rest and work". She entered the country on a tourist visa; it has not yet been decided how long she will stay.

Mrs Nasreen has been in hiding in Bangladesh for two months after death threats from Muslim fundamentalists infuriated by a newspaper article that quoted her as seeking a "revision" of the

Koran. She says she had been misquoted, but admitted calling for changes in Islamic laws limiting the role of women.

The author was met at Arlanda airport, north of Stockholm, by Margaretha Uggelas, the Swedish Foreign Minister, and Gabi Gleichman, chairman of Swedish PEN. She had flown from Dhaka to Stockholm via Bangkok, and is now under police protection.

Mrs Uggelas denied that Mrs Nasreen had been hiding in the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka. "Sweden had, with other countries, expressed concern for her safety to the Bangladeshi government," she said. "There is a long-standing invitation from the Swedish PEN Club, and I think she wanted to accept that invitation. The Swedish government, like many other

governments, has been engaged in her fate.

"We have had a dialogue with the Bangladeshi government, and then the legal process finally arrived at a situation when she was free on bail and she was able to travel just like any other person."

She said Ms Nasreen was tired and wanted a rest. "I welcomed her to Sweden, and hoped that she would have a good rest now."

Mrs Uggelas said Ms Nasreen had not requested asylum. "The question has not been brought up at all. Any such request would be dealt with the immigration board."

Mrs Nasreen's statement was issued through Mr Gleichman, who has been running a campaign in Scandinavia in her support.

Bangladeshi government officials in Dhaka expressed relief that Ms Nasreen had



Nasreen: intending to rest and work in hiding

gone, but militants threatened violent protests if she tried to return.

Ingvald Havnen, a spokesman for the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, said that he was expecting Ms Nasreen to visit a writers' seminar in Stavanger next month.

Leaders at risk, page 11

## Holiday boy's carer held

Paul McGiloway, 26, a social worker who accompanied a teenage criminal to Center Parcs holiday village in Elveden, Suffolk, where the boy burgled nine premises, was arrested in March in connection with the theft of a van at the time of the £3,000-a-week "rehabilitation" trip.

He was bailed to appear at Ilford police station, Essex, after being detained at a house hired for the boy's counselling. Pages 6, 14

## 270 more jobs go at Swan Hunter

Prospects for the Swan Hunter shipyard looked bleak last night when it emerged that 100 design staff — the key to a possible sale to the French — among 270 redundancies announced by the receivers yesterday could lose their jobs by the end of the month. Page 21

## Khmer Rouge's British hostage begs for help

FROM MARK DODD IN KAMPOT, SOUTHERN CAMBODIA

A BRITISH tourist held hostage with two others by Khmer Rouge guerrillas has made an impassioned plea for help as the Cambodian army encircles their camp, raising fears that negotiations could be jeopardised.

"Please, please, please get us out of here and back to our families and respective countries," Mark Slater, 28, said in a message scrawled on an invoice for food and medicine, the three received at the weekend.

Mr Slater, 28, Jean-Michel Braquet, 28, of France, and David Wilson, 29, an Australian, were taken hostage after their Kampot-bound train was ambushed on July 26.

Thirteen people were killed in the attack and 16 are captive, including the three Westerners and three Vietnamese.

Some local army units have advanced to within 500 yards of Khmer Rouge positions near Vine Mountain, about 90 miles south of Phnom Penh, a senior army officer said on Tuesday. Colonel Som Sokha said: "We have a plan to surround the place where they have the hostages, and then we will ask for them to be released. If they don't release the foreigners, we will attack."

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the Cambodian Prime Minister, ruled out a military attack, however. "Neither the armed forces nor the police



Slater: "Please, please, please get us out"

will take any military or forced action to threaten the lives of those hostages," he said yesterday. "I have to be very clear on this." Western

diplomats involved in efforts to free the three hostages fear an attack would endanger the captives.

In his message, dated August 7, Mr Slater asked negotiators not to send more food or medicine, saying that it was creating tension within the commune. "We received the goods. Thank you from us all. Please don't send us any more. It complicates things for us here," he wrote. His message was given to a government go-between and shown to journalists by military officers in Kampot province.

"We are not ungrateful, but it increases the tension having Western products around. All we request is our freedom," Mr Slater said. He asked that

their families be allowed to pay a ransom if the three Western governments involved refuse to make a monetary settlement. "Please do the moral thing and give our families the opportunity to arrange our release," he said.

Diplomatic sources said at least two of the families were prepared to pay to free their sons.

Melissa Himes, an American aid worker taken hostage in March and released 41 days later, said the three should respect their captors and acknowledge their authority. "Be very respectful and act politely," she said. "Never get angry — just show the Khmer Rouge they are the authority." (Reuters)

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# Priest's pregnant lover 'offered cash to quit job'

By ROBI DUTTA

A TEACHER of religious education who became pregnant by a Roman Catholic priest was offered "lumps of money" to leave her job by the Roman Catholic Church and the school she worked at, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

In contrast, the father of her child, Chris O'Neill, 40, was spirited away from the area to safe houses outside London, Birmingham and in Ireland and was told that in time he would be able to resume pastoral duties.

Monika Kocanek, 29, told an industrial tribunal in Bedford that she was offered neither counselling nor consultations by the governors of St Thomas More RC upper school in Bedford. However, Mr O'Neill was offered counselling by his religious order but was forbidden to contact Miss Kocanek for several months. After the birth of their daughter, however, the two were reunited and are now married.

Miss Kocanek claims that she was unfairly dismissed from her job in August 1992 and suffered sexual discrimination because the school governors were unhappy that she was a single parent.

Miss Kocanek met Fr O'Neill, who was assistant priest at the Church of Holy Cross in Bedford, when he made weekly visits to the school as part of his duty. They started to have an affair and despite taking the Pill, Ms Kocanek discovered she was pregnant in October 1991. Fr O'Neill told his superiors and was summoned to see the Rt Rev Leo McCaffrey, the Bishop of Northampton.

Fr O'Neill told the tribunal that his superiors said he had



Chris O'Neill and Monika Kocanek with their child

to leave the parish by the weekend and that arrangements would be made for Miss Kocanek. "In these situations, the priest is removed. The woman is protected, shielded and given money. The aim is to prevent the pregnancy from being known," Fr O'Neill said. "Monika was going to be given an offer she could not refuse."

Miss Kocanek said she told the tribunal that Fr O'Neill, one of Fr O'Neill's superiors, had initially asked her to leave Bedford and stay with friends.

He offered to set up a trust fund for the baby. She said she believed he was acting on his own but was in contact with the bishop.

"I refused the offer because they didn't have any right to interfere. They were taking away the responsibilities Chris would have had," Miss Kocanek, who married the priest last October, said.

When she discovered she was pregnant Miss Kocanek

took sick leave because of nervous exhaustion. In December she wrote to John McManus, the school's head, asking to be transferred to another school to avoid any problems. She was told to write to the county inspector.

In December, Mr McManus asked Miss Kocanek to resign because her illness made it impossible to plan the school timetable. The next month she was told she would not be able to transfer schools. She took maternity leave in the spring after attending a medical examination.

Miss Kocanek said that one week before she was due to give birth in May 1992, she was offered another financial inducement to leave the school, this time by Fr Stan Condon, the chairman of the school's governors. "He was adamant that there was no way I could go back to the school. I could leave voluntarily or I would be dismissed. I had no future at that or any other school," Miss Kocanek

who is five months pregnant with the couple's third child, said. "He said that if I tendered my resignation there would be no reason for further action. He said maybe I could go back for one term if I got a sick note from my doctor for three months."

Miss Kocanek said that Fr Condon offered to see if she could keep her maternity pay, get back pay and severance pay and offered a "cash sum on top". She said that she wanted time to think over the offer. Asked by her barrister Nick Kydias how much money she had been offered, Miss Kocanek replied: "He didn't specify, he just said 'lumps of money'."

Fr Condon wrote to Miss Kocanek's solicitors the next month and said her position was unacceptable in a Catholic school because she was pregnant and unmarried, Miss Kocanek said. Her pay was stopped in August when she failed to turn up to a second medical examination.

Miss Kocanek denied under cross-examination that she was unfit to teach religious education and personal relationships at a Catholic school because she was pregnant by a priest. "I was doing a professional job of work teaching RE. If I was teaching English I would not have to hero-worship Shakespeare," she said.

The tribunal was told that two other unmarried female teachers were pregnant and that male teachers lived with female partners outside marriage. Miss Kocanek claimed that she was being unfairly singled out as none of these had been disciplined.

She also denied receiving money for her story from newspapers; however, under cross examination she admitted to getting some money.



Samantha Phillips behaved "irresponsibly"

## 'Bimbo' broker wins £18,000 but acted foolishly

By BILL FROST

A CITY broker who claimed she was sacked after rejecting a senior colleague's advances during a business trip was yesterday awarded £18,000 after winning her case for unfair dismissal and sexual discrimination.

The award is only 75 per cent of the full damages to which Samantha Phillips, 28, was entitled because the industrial tribunal ruled she had acted "unwisely, foolishly and irresponsibly".

However, David Milton, the tribunal chairman, said that the aviation broker's employers, the Willis Corroon insurance group, would not have acted in such a "steamroller" fashion, "catapulting" her out of the door if Miss Phillips had been a man. He awarded her £13,500 plus £4,500 for injury to her feelings.

After hearing conflicting reports of events in Copenhagen, when Giles Wilkinson, a senior member of staff with the group, was alleged to have fondled Miss Phillips' breast, Mr Milton said: "I do not find that Mr Wilkinson acted in any way improperly and in particular by a physical gesture which could be considered as improper."

Miss Phillips had claimed that after a late-night drink in their Copenhagen hotel during January 1992, Mr Wilkinson, 35, "lurched" on to her and tried to fondle her. After she rejected him, sexual comments and innuendoes towards her turned sour and during a meeting with other brokers Mr Wilkinson allegedly told her: "Back down bimbo."

She was sacked from her £17,000-a-year job for gross misconduct in November 1992 after she allegedly lied to a Lloyd's underwriter about whether any other dealers had been approached to put up terms for a contract.

Miss Phillips, of Battersea, southwest London, told the tribunal she did not know she was misleading the underwriter. She claimed she was the victim of a conspiracy to get rid of her after she rejected Mr Wilkinson's advances.

Stephen Simblett, summing up on behalf of Miss Phillips, told the tribunal in Croydon, south London, there had been a strategy to oust his client

from the firm. He said she was "in a sense sacrificed" to maintain a good relationship with the underwriter. She had a clean disciplinary record and was known for her high ambition and drive, the tribunal heard.

Philip Parish, for Willis Corroon, said the allegations made by Miss Phillips about Mr Wilkinson were "terribly easy to make and terribly difficult to refute". He said: "There was a lot of evidence that the reason she was sacked was to do with her attitude and timekeeping."

After yesterday's hearing Miss Phillips said: "I am delighted. It is a vindication of what I have been saying all along. I am very satisfied with



Wilkinson: "did not act in any way improperly"

the decision the tribunal has come to today. It is what I hoped for."

The ruling was also welcomed by the Equal Opportunities Commission, which said it would put other employers on notice. "We are pleased that they have identified the fact that she wouldn't have been treated like that if she was a man," said a spokeswoman. "It shows how in male-dominated areas women are treated differently. It is showing employers that you can't treat women like this."

Willis Corroon, in a statement issued last night, stood by the decision to sack Miss Phillips. "We are of course pleased with the dismissal of the action against Mr Wilkinson on the grounds of sexual harassment."

## Drink-drive Sikh leader jailed

A SIKH temple leader whose religious laws forbid alcohol was yesterday jailed for six months for a second drink-driving offence. Manjit Singh Rattan, general secretary of the Moss Side Gurdwara, admitted drink-driving while under a three-year ban.

Manchester city magistrates were told that he drove his Rover after drinking beer and rum to celebrate the news that he was to become a grandfather. Rattan, 41, was almost three times over the limit when arrested.

He was spotted by the crew of a patrol car, Brian Crebbin, for the prosecution, told the court. His car was veering across the road and almost collided with parked cars.

After repeated attempts to stop him Rattan was eventually forced to halt when a second police car intercepted him at traffic lights.

Rattan admitted drink-driving, dangerous driving, driving without insurance and driving while disqualified. He was also banned from driving for a further five years, after which he must retake his test.

The guide to the Sikh way of life, the Rehat Maryada, states: "Sikhs should not partake of alcohol, tobacco, drugs or other intoxicants." Drinkers are also barred from election to religious positions.

## Dylan and Caitlin reunited at the dying of the light

By JOE JOSEPH

"DYLAN SPOKE IN A Hushed, intimate, almost conspiratorial tone, as the lights dimmed at the funeral of his wife, Caitlin, in the village of Llangarnoch, Wales, on July 31 at the age of 80, surprised many by her death-bed wish to be buried beside her former husband, especially those who knew the couple more for their notorious rows than for their equally famed mutual infatuation."

Francesco Fazio, the son of Caitlin, had at the age of 49 with Giuseppe, stood among the mourners in Brown's hotel, where his mother had famously caroused with Dylan and others.

"It's the only correct decision," he said. "I think that when one loves a person, like Caitlin did Dylan, the negative side slips away and you only remember the positive side. She told me, 'The reading aloud in bed, reading out his poetry, that's something marvelous Dylan gave me. I'll never forget that,' he said. Dylan and Caitlin's daughter, Aerwen, had been one of those slightly jolted by her mother's return. "I didn't know that's what she planned. It was mooted a few years ago. But then no-one mentioned it again." Her

brothers, Colin and Llewelyn, also attended yesterday. Greeting mourners by the entrance to the steeply banked graveyard, Colin — one hand around a cigarette, the other helping to support Caitlin's frail sister, Brigit — said: "I'm very touched that the whole village has turned out. It was a very nice service."

Inside Brown's, where sundry photographs of Dylan and Caitlin hang on the wall alongside snaps of triumphant Llangarnoch's first 15, Tommy Watts was handing out sausage rolls and sandwiches to Caitlin's relatives and friends and fancy officials from Carmarthen and the mayor of Swansea, while locals told how Tommy had sold the pub and board 17 times to tourists, each time promising it was the one at which Dylan had played.

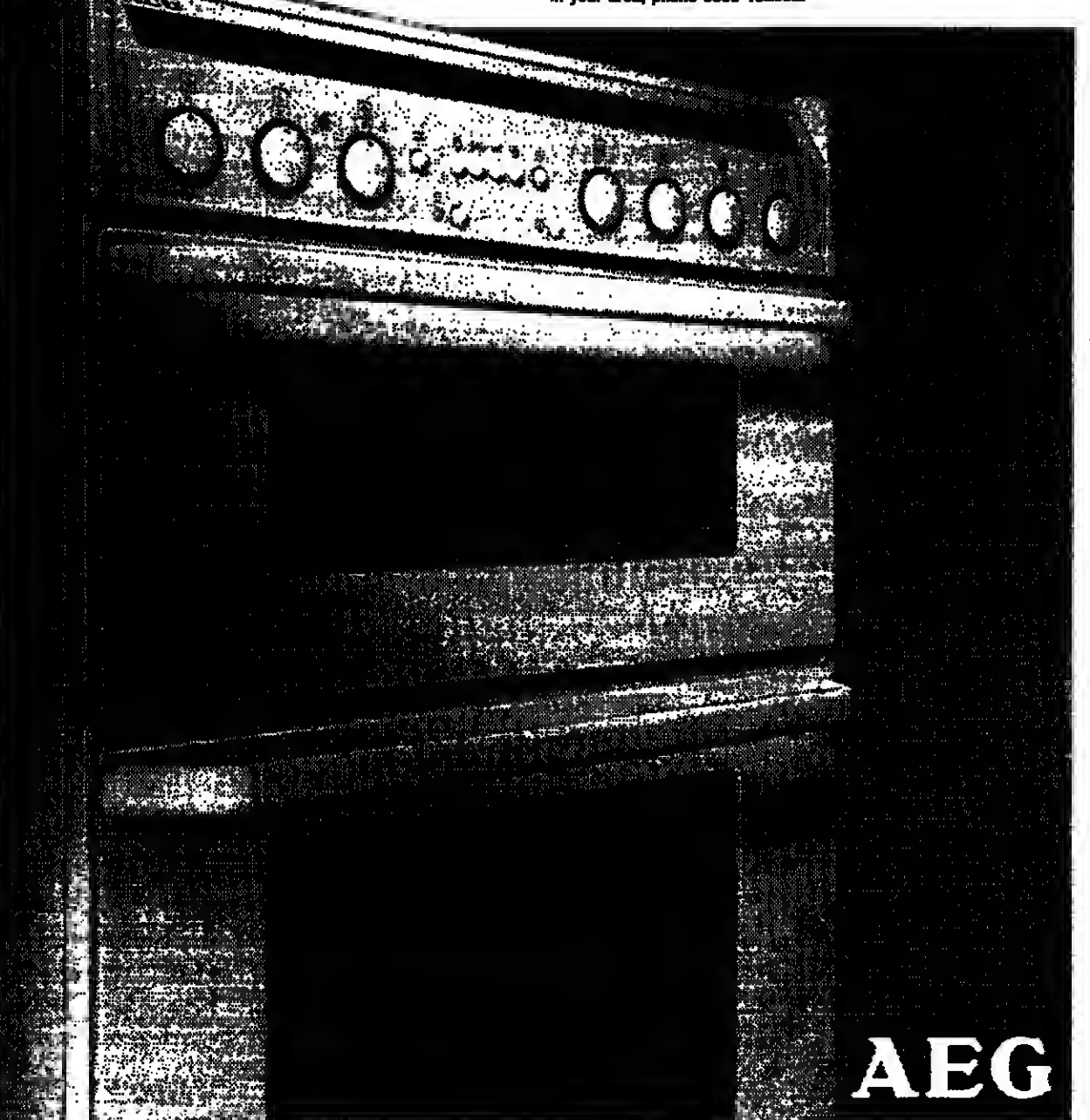
"Caitlin once told me that all the characters in Under Milk Wood came from the drinkers in the bar of Brown's Hotel," said Tommy, who helped carry Caitlin's coffin.

"He'd scribbled them down on the back of cigarette packets. At first people resented him because they recognised this person and that."

Photograph, page 20

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THE CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY

IN THE  
MAGAZINE

## Wife's killer left tape for mother

By RICHARD DUCE

A POLICEMAN left his mother a chilling tape-recorded confession that detailed how he murdered his young wife before taking his own life.

Family and friends of PC Tony Gibbons, 31, and his wife Nikki, 21, wept during their inquest yesterday as a transcript of his final words was read to the court.

PC Gibbons, who believed that the wife he first met when she was 16 had been unfaithful, said on the tape: "Dear mum, please try and think of me. I know what I have done is the most brutal act any human being can do to another... I don't know how I did it, my heart was broken."

"I went around to Nikki's side of the bed and she turned around and looked at me. I can still see her face in front of me. I told her to turn over and she did and then I jumped on her and held my hand over her mouth and I could see all the life going out of her. I wanted to stop, I didn't want to hurt my baby."

Detective Sergeant Robin Hind, who read the transcript to Rodney Corner, the North

Buckinghamshire coroner, said the tape was found when police went to the couple's home in Milton Keynes on June 8. Mr Corner recorded that Mrs Gibbons was unlawfully killed and that her husband had committed suicide.

The tape was made on June 4 and 5 and indicated that PC Gibbons throttled his wife at the end of May and then killed himself on June 6. PC Gibbons was found slumped inside a fume-filled Talbot Samba he had bought after other suicide attempts had failed. His wife was found buried in the garden.

PC Gibbons said on the tape that he believed his wife had been having an affair with a businessman. "I would have to go with her and then we would be together always and we would have all eternity."

Mr Corner blamed the couple's troubles on "the obsessive, possessive jealous nature of Tony Gibbons. He was psychiatrically, desperately disturbed and a danger to his wife. I have no doubt he was full of remorse."



# Ministry accused as second trawler returns to port

FROM JAMES LANDALE IN NEWLYN AND MICHAEL HORNSBY

A FRESH dispute over tuna fishing erupted last night as Cornish fishermen accused government inspectors of acting unreasonably in leaving the skipper of a second British trawler no choice but to return to port from the Bay of Biscay. They had accused him of using nets that were too long.

Jeremy Hosking, skipper of the Newlyn-based *Alice Louise*, said he had been warned by a fisheries ministry inspector last Sunday that he could face "further action" if he continued fishing, even though it was not clear that he had broken the law.

The dispute has exacerbated the ill-feeling aroused by the treatment of *Charisma*, which was forced to return to Devonport naval base in Plymouth last weekend to have its nets examined after similar allegations.

Mike Townsend, chief executive of the Cornish Fish Producers Organisation in Newlyn, said *Alice Louise's* nets had been inspected by ministry inspectors before she sailed last week and had been judged to be legal. At sea the boat had then been checked again by HMS *Alderney*, one of the Navy's fishery protection vessels. Navy personnel made a visual estimate of the net in the water and judged it to be too long.

A ministry inspector went aboard and measured the net's length as it was hauled in. He estimated the net was "just over" the maximum 2.5km allowed. However, a European Commission inspector on *Alderney* calculated the length at just under 2.5km, based on its bulk once aboard.

"The legality of the nets was obviously in question," Mr Townsend said. "The skipper

could not rely on anyone establishing the legality of his nets. In view of this and the general atmosphere, he decided he had no option but to return home."

Mr Hosking said: "I am convinced there was nothing wrong with our nets. I am a young man in the fishing industry trying to make a living and it has got to the stage where I do not know whether I want to carry on."

The Agriculture Ministry

confirmed last night that *Alice Louise's* nets had been checked before it set sail but that had involved only an assessment of the "volumetric bulk" of the nets stowed on board, which was only a rough guide.

"It is simply not practical to lay 2.5km of nets out on the quayside to measure them every time a boat goes to sea," a spokesman said. "Once the nets are in the water, it is possible to get a more accurate

idea of their length. The fishermen are sensible adults and know the rules and it is up to them to make sure they comply."

The ministry said the nets had not been checked again when the trawler reached shore because the inspector was satisfied from the measurements at sea that they had breached the rules. The skipper had been warned but no further action would be taken.

Paul Tyler, Liberal Democrat MP for North Cornwall, said that if *Alice Louise*, which was last night preparing to sail, had committed an offence, it was odd that no charges were being brought. He said there were many questions that had not been answered by the Government, such as why the Navy had been so quick to order *Charisma* and *Alice Louise* back to port and much slower to protect the Cornish boats against Spanish attacks.

"We are very angry in Cornwall. It really does seem as if the Navy are under instruction to watch our fishing fleet like hawks and yet turn a blind eye to what the Spanish were up to last week."

The fishermen denied reports that they were arming themselves against Spanish attacks. "I have never even heard the word guns mentioned," Mr Townsend said. "It is a stupid allegation."

Command of the Royal Navy gunboats in the fisheries protection fleet is shared between the ministries of defence and agriculture and fisheries. This reflects the fleet's dual role of ensuring that British trawlers obey European Union regulations and protecting them against interference by foreign vessels.

## Billingsgate turns up nose at tuna

BY MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE arguments between the Spanish and Cornish tuna fleets in the Bay of Biscay cut little ice at the Billingsgate fish market yesterday morning.

John Shelton, director of J. Bennett, the biggest tuna trader in the market on the Isle of Dogs, east London, said: "We would not touch the kind of thing they are fishing for out there. We do not like the nets they use and the fish is very much at the bottom of the tuna range."

To the average punter tuna is tuna. But to connoisseurs there is a world of difference between albacore or white tuna, the variety which Cornish and Spanish fishermen are squabbling over in the Bay of Biscay, and the much bigger blue fin, yellow fin and big-eye tuna which merchants such as Mr Shelton deal in.

"Albacore are pale-fleshed and swim in huge shoals, which makes them easy prey

for the drift nets used by the Cornish boats. Because albacore tuna are caught in such volume they are relatively cheap and are mostly consumed by the canning industry," he said.

One of the ironies of the current conflict is that most of the tuna caught by the Cornish boats is exported to the Continent and much of it probably ends up in cans on the shelves of Spanish supermarkets. Not a single albacore tuna was to be found at Billingsgate yesterday.

J. Bennett will buy only tuna that has been caught by traditional pole-and-line methods, in which baited hooks are trailed on each side of the boat. A few score fish are caught in this way whereas a drift net ensnares thousands, along with dolphins, turtles and other marine creatures.

"Blue fin tuna is reckoned the best," Mr Shelton said.

## Thief tortures and kills war veteran



Clarence Cooper: he was stabbed 13 times

A SECOND World War veteran was tortured, stabbed 13 times in the neck and then suffocated by a killer who ransacked his home, Clarence Cooper, 84, was left to die on his bed after the attack.

As Mr Cooper lay dying the killer ransacked rooms and rifled cupboards for something to steal. The body of Mr Cooper, who served in the Staffordshire Regiment, was discovered by police at 4.45pm on Tuesday. They

were called to his home in the Palfrey area of Walsall, West Midlands, after a meals-on-wheels visitor failed to get a reply at the detached council house.

Officers discovered Mr Cooper's mutilated body in the living room where he slept. A post-mortem examination showed that he had been stabbed with a screwdriver or knife with a pointed blade, and had then been suffocated. They have traced a niece who

will formally identify the body but they are looking for more of his family.

Detective Superintendent John Plimmer, who is leading the murder hunt, said: "This was a dreadful incident in which an elderly man with few comforts in life was killed. This man was 5ft 2in and very, very frail. It was a horrific killing. He went through a period of torture before his death."

Det Supt Plimmer said the

pensioner had last been seen alive at 8.15am on Monday. "We strongly suspect that there was more than one person involved in the attack," he said.

Det Supt Plimmer said there were no definite links with the murders of any other pensioners. He said: "We do not wish to create panic among the elderly but we would remind everyone of the need to remain vigilant, locking doors and windows."

## Battlefield bear seeks new posting

BY JOHN SHAW

A SMALL honey-coloured teddy bear that survived the bloodbath of the Somme in an officer's jacket pocket will be sold in London next month. Edwin Bear, 5ft 11in tall, was a favourite companion of Second Lieutenant Percy Kynnersley-Baddeley, 22, whose family ran a printing firm in Sidcup, Kent.

The young subaltern was so attached to this reminder of home that he carried Edwin with him, even onto the battlefield. The bear was well-made but had only one original eye — the other was embroidered by the officer's mother.

The Somme offensive of July 1916 was one of the bloodiest of the First World War, with 419,654 British and Imperial casualties. On the second day Kynnersley-Baddeley was killed and the bear was returned to his widow Verna, a ballet dancer with the Adeline Genée company in London. They had been married only six months.

With her husband's personal effects was a note saying the bear was found in his jacket pocket on the battlefield. She remarried after the war and had children. But the tiny mascot remained one of her dearest possessions, sitting on a shelf in her sitting room next to a childhood teddy of her own.

Her daughter, Joan Parsons, 77, who lives in Wimbledon, southwest London, said yesterday that when she was little she often longed to play with Edwin Bear. "I asked repeatedly but the reply was always the same. 'No, he is much too precious'. I thought he always looked rather sad, probably because of his lost eye."

Her mother died some years ago and Mrs Parsons is selling the treasure as she moves to somewhere smaller. Jane Williams, teddy bear specialist at the auctioneers Phillips, said: "I've never seen a bear quite like this. This is an unusual size and his features are very well made. He is something different and has such an unusual story that he should do very well."

The bear is expected to make about £200 at a sale in London on September 20.

Richard Edmonds sifting for fossils unearthed in the landslip at Charmouth

## High hopes as the earth moves

TOURIST chiefs are being urged to exploit a spectacular landslide on England's south coast. The fossil-rich cliffs between Lyme Regis and Charmouth in Dorset are crumbling at an alarming rate. Experts have said there could soon be the biggest coastal landslip ever witnessed in Europe.

Professor Dennis Brunsdon, who has been recording landslides since 1964, said: "It is one of the great landfall features of Europe and should be promoted as a tourist attraction."

The cliffs above Black Ven started to rumble and slide again last weekend. By Tuesday a large overhang had dropped 100ft, spewing thousands of tonnes of material on to the beach. "It is a most spectacular sight, a large fan of sand and soil spreading across the beach," Richard Edmonds, the warden of Charmouth Heritage Centre, said. "It is possible to sit on the beach and hear the stones crunching together under the mud. We are expecting some heavy rain in the next few days, and this could start more significant movement."

## Daughter of tribal chief jailed for DSS fraud

BY A STAFF REPORTER

THE daughter of a tribal chief and a lawyer was jailed for three and a half years yesterday for her part in the largest social security fraud of its kind in Britain.

Olu Adebale, of Forest Hill, southeast London, took a leading role in a sophisticated operation which involved 2,000 false identities and cost the Department of Social Security a total of £1 million.

The 22-year-old mother of three, whose late father was a Nigerian tribal chieftain, made bogus claims for £90,000 — the largest amount of any of the 11 gang members who have either admitted or been convicted of conspiracy to defraud the DSS.

Judge Fordham at the Inner London Crown Court told Adebale: "What I am dealing with here is systematic dishonesty on a large scale by a number of people who, including yourself, were well educated and leading a comfortable lifestyle in an utterly dishonest way."

The judge accepted her personal benefit was £23,000. He ordered the confiscation of £20,675 in savings and said another 18 months would be added to her sentence if the amount was not paid.

He said: "The methods were not particularly careful or subtle. I don't know much about the working of the [DSS] systems but I assume there are safeguards. They don't appear to have been adequate or if they were adequate they don't appear to have been operated very effectively."

Charles Gratwicke, for the prosecution, said that as a direct result of the conspiracy the DSS has instituted new procedures.

Adebale and her brother, who was jailed at a previous hearing for 15 months for his part in the conspiracy, obtained details of students' identities and took details from the Death Register at St Katherine's House.

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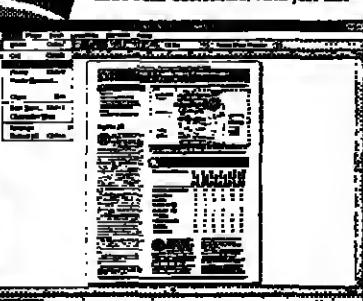
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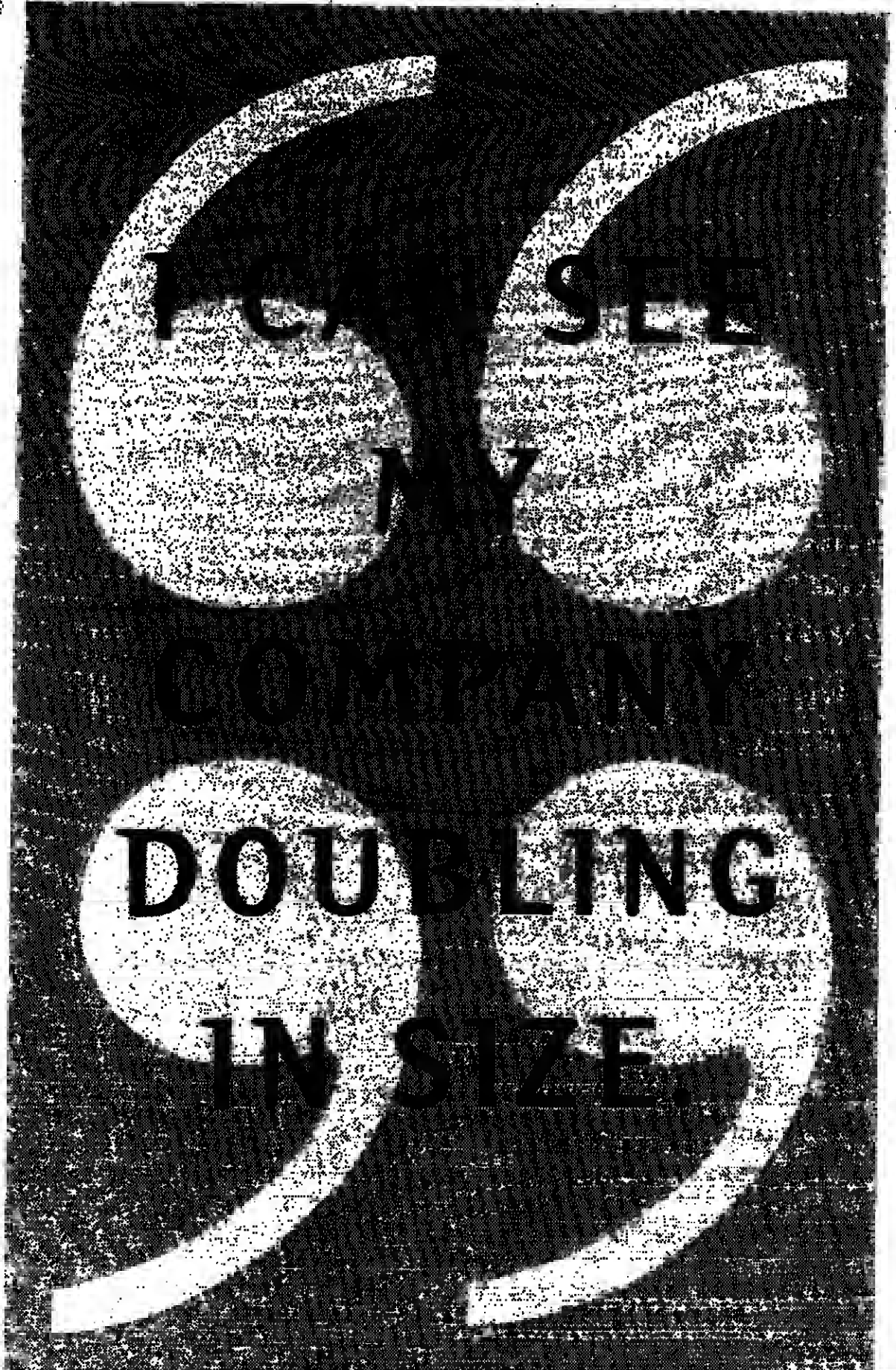
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## Chalet boy's carers rented luxury home as counselling venue

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE charity which took a 14-year-old tearaway to a Suffolk holiday village where he burgled nine chalets also booked a luxury four-bedroom converted barn at the same time in which to give him counselling.

It was also disclosed yesterday that a social worker who was one of the boy's minders at Center Parcs holiday complex in Elveden, Suffolk, was detained near the rented house at Great Ashfield in connection with a van theft in Ilford, Essex.

Paul McGiloway, 26, of Ilford, was bailed to appear at Ilford police station. It is not known whether he was an employee of the charity, Heartsease Trust. Last night a dispute erupted over the

disclosure that the trust had paid £807 for the house at the same time as it booked a £403 week-long visit to Center Parcs.

As the owners of the cottage and the company which manages it attacked the trust for failing to tell them a young offender was to stay in it, Essex County Council, which placed the boy in the trust's care at a cost of £3,000 a week, criticised its failure to offer a public explanation.

A spokesman for Blake's, the holiday company, said: "It is obviously wrong that anyone should book this and conceal from us the purpose for which the building was to be used." The converted barn is 15 miles from the holiday

village and its caretaker was told it had been rented as "back-up" in case the youth from Grays, Essex, misbehaved and had to be taken elsewhere. The house has four bedrooms, including a master suite with a 5ft double bed and en-suite bathroom, a television, video and hi-fi.

Gordon Howes, the owner, was not told at the time of the booking what it was to be used for. The booking was made through Lunn Poly's branch in Stevenage, Hertfordshire, in the name of the trust's chairman.

Mr Howes said: "I don't agree with the philosophy of sending him off to Center Parcs. To use my barn as a punishment is outrageous. Taking someone there who has committed these offences is appalling. He should have been in a young offenders' institution. The amount of money this cost could have been used in a far better way."

No damage was caused to the house while it was rented by the four-year-old charity, which specialises in rehabilitating young offenders. Yesterday nobody was answering the telephones at the trust's headquarters in Stevenage. The boy arrived with two adults at Center Parcs on March 25, burgled nine chalets and took property worth £3,000 on March 26 and 27 before leaving on March 28. The youth, now aged 15, was placed in local authority secure accommodation in Humberston at the end of July.

Pat Clark, a spokeswoman for Essex County Council, criticised the trust and said the council had been unable to contact its officials yesterday. "They are the ones who are in the firing line and should say exactly what was going on."

A 14-year-old from York, known as "Blip Boy" because of the impact he has on local crime statistics when at liberty, has been placed in secure accommodation in Skipton, North Yorkshire. Police said he had single-handedly created a mini-crime wave which included 38 burglaries and sneak-thief offences.

Janet Daley, page 14

## MP criticises sail trip for offenders

By DOMINIC KENNEDY

A CONSERVATIVE MP yesterday criticised a decision to send young offenders on a week-long sailing trip off the British coast.

Dame Jill Knight, a member of the Home Affairs Select Committee, said: "The lesson these children will learn is that wrongdoing leads to a holiday."

Birmingham social services department is paying £3,500 to send ten children from the St John's children's home in Erdington, Birmingham, on the 100ft ketch *Queen Galadriel*, sailing from Southampton. They will be accompanied by four social workers.

The teenagers will be chosen from 29 children, including young offenders, and will be picked according to their behaviour at the home.

"One of the essential elements of any justice system is that offenders are deterred from further crime," Dame Jill said. Most of the youngsters "have caused endless misery to others",

she said, and were getting a holiday beyond the wildest dreams of most children.

The 1937 vessel, a converted Baltic trader, is one of three offered by the Cirdan Sailing Trust, a charity that specialises in character-building activities at sea.

Nick Back, an executive officer, said: "We are not into holidays. It's quite possible if they were out sailing at the present moment in the Channel they would have force six gales. It is extremely uncomfortable."

The teenagers are treated as crew once on board. They have to provide food, scrub floors and hoist sails. The living area consists of a bare table surrounded by bunks.

The Rev Richard Bashford, vice-chairman of Birmingham social services, said: "This is a children's home, not a penal institution. These children have had a hard time and the last thing they need is critics like Dame Jill Knight putting them down."



Lady Helen Taylor and her husband Tim leaving hospital yesterday with their five-day-old baby Columbus. The family posed for photographs in the driveway outside the Portland Hospital in central London, where Lady Helen gave birth on Saturday evening.

The new royal baby, who is twenty-third in line to the throne, was making his first public appearance. He rested quietly in his mother's arms before being driven away in the family's Land Rover. The car's luggage space was piled high with bouquets from well-wishers.

## Cancer drug blocks harmful enzymes

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH patients are testing a drug with the potential to kill tumours that have become resistant to chemotherapy.

The drug blocks two enzymes that are vital for cancer cells to survive and multiply, laboratory trials indicate. Dr Paul Bevan, of Xenovia, a Slough company given the right to develop the drug commercially, said there were chemicals that attacked one enzyme but no chemical had been found before that blocked both.

The drug's action was a "double whammy" and a potentially vital breakthrough for patients with skin, bowel, lung or brain cancer who had run out of options.

The cells in some forms of cancer often become resistant to commercially available drugs. About 40,000 people

each year develop lung cancer and 39,000 of those will die.

Dr David Secker, director of drug development at the Cancer Research Campaign, said yesterday: "Drugs like this do not come along every day of the week."

Dr Bevan said studies on mice with lung cancer had found that four daily injections of the drug caused the tumours to stop growing.

He said resistance to existing drugs developed when cancer cells, which had biological pumps in their membranes, expelled anti-tumour drugs. Tests indicated that the new drug overcame the pumping action.

The drug, which is called DACA and has been given the brand name XRS000, was synthesised by the Auckland Cancer Society in New Zealand in the early 1980s.

Its potential was recognised by a team from the British charity. Two pilot trials in Cambridge and New Zealand involved 60 patients with a range of cancers. Bigger trials are planned in Britain and the United States. It is hoped to make the drug commercially available in 1999.

## Man held after girlfriend burnt in petrol blaze dies

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE boyfriend of a dental nurse who died after a petrol explosion destroyed their kitchen was being questioned by police yesterday.

Detestives arrested Alan Maden, 26, who was injured in the blast, within an hour of Joanne Whittaker's death in hospital early yesterday morning. Miss Whittaker, 28, had suffered 80 per cent burns in the explosion the previous evening at the house they shared in Todmorden, West Yorkshire.

The couple's son Thomas, 4, was being looked after by relatives last night. Neighbours said the dead woman had only recently returned home after an argument. Margaret Priestley, 49, who worked with Miss Whittaker, said: "They had a very on-off relationship. She had left him before."

Police at first said the explosion happened as a petrol generator was being refuelled. However, Supt Gary Haigh later declined to give details, saying that a man had been arrested and his inquiries were continuing.

He said: "Police managed to speak briefly to Joanne before she died, but we are not in a position to reveal the contents of the conversation. This has been a tragic incident for all concerned."

A murder incident room has been set up close to the scene. Karen Kutwicz, who lives opposite the couple, said Mr Maden had recently brought home a petrol generator for use with power tools in his work as a builder.

The blast blew out all the ground-floor windows, showering shards of glass on children standing by an ice-cream van ten yards away. Miss Whittaker's son was among them, but escaped unhurt. Two others, aged ten and four, were cut, but not seriously hurt.

June Hargreaves, 67, a neighbour, said: "There was a massive bang. Everyone rushed out into the street and suddenly Joanne appeared completely aflame. Those people queuing at the ice-cream van grabbed her and tried to wrap her in their own robes. Others rushed to their houses and came out with buckets of water to try to douse her."

She said Miss Whittaker might have been unconscious by that time. "Three people who helped beat out the flames needed hospital treatment for minor burns and shock."

Miss Whittaker and Mr Maden were taken to Burnley hospital in Lancashire. She was later transferred to a specialist burns unit in Preston but died less than three hours after the incident. Mr Maden is not seriously injured.

Joanne Whittaker had 80 per cent burns

## Oxford disrupted by firebombers

ANIMAL rights activists disrupted the centre of Oxford yesterday when two incendiary devices they planted in city centre stores went off. Three others failed to ignite.

Detestives confirmed that the attacks on stores selling leather and woollen goods had the hallmarks of animal rights activists. They came after three similar attacks in Cambridge recently where the Animal Rights Militia attacked a leather shop, Boots the Chemist and a woollens shop. The first floor of Boots was severely damaged by a device believed to be the size of an audio cassette.

A spokesman for the Animal Liberation Front said yesterday: "The Animal Rights Militia claimed responsibility for the Cambridge attacks and said it was the beginning of a campaign in towns and cities across England against all forms of animal abuse. This could be the second wave of a new

campaign." Police were alerted early yesterday when a blast was heard at C H Brown and Son, a leather shop in Oxford's covered market.

The explosion started a fire in the ground floor of the shop and caused heavy smoke in nearby streets. The workshop was flooded, causing thousands of pounds of damage. After a sprinkler system was activated, two more devices were later discovered, at a furrier and a leather shop.

Shortly before 8am another device was found at West World and two hours later staff at the Edinburgh Wool Shop raised the alarm after a fire broke out. At one stage a large area of the city centre was sealed off but was reopened during the rush hour.

Chief Inspector Laurie Gray, of Thames Valley Police, said: "All the indications are that some animal rights activist group are behind this. We do not know who because no-one has claimed responsibility."

## Postman scoops £2m on red-letter day

A POSTMAN collected a £2 million jackpot yesterday after doing the pools on and off for 20 years.

David Caldwell scooped £2,267,636 and 45p only two days before his 47th birthday. He is the third pools double-millionaire in four weeks.

His eldest son's birthday, March 13, was one of the numbers Mr Caldwell picked when he staked £1.80 on three Littlewoods eight-from-ten perms. Stephen Caldwell, 24, who is backpacking in Malaysia, is unaware of the windfall — and that he no longer need worry about an outstanding £2,000 student loan.

Mr Caldwell, who lives with his wife Joan, 45, and youngest son Ryan, 19, in Cheam, Surrey, has his eyes on a £100,000 car. "I've always fancied a Bentley Turbo so the E-reg Peugeot and V-reg Mini may have to go."

The sorting office shift worker earns £20,000 by working six nights a week and doing lots of overtime. "I'm not quitting yet but I can't say how much longer I'll be working," he said.

His only previous win was £7 five years ago. The only prize his wife had won was a basket of strawberries at a fayre in Cheam. Mrs Caldwell, a part-time hairdresser, said: "It will definitely change our lives. Hopefully it won't change us."

## KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

**Youngest grandmaster**  
For many years Bobby Fischer held the record for being the world's youngest official grandmaster, achieving the title at the age of 15. Three years ago, the Hungarian girl prodigy Judit Polgar shaved one month off Fischer's record, while last year the Hungarian Peter Leko pushed the age down to 14. Just how young can a grandmaster be?

Although the official title did not exist in those days it is likely that both Jose Capablanca (1888-1942) were of modern grandmaster strength by the age of 12. It is possible that Samuel Reshevsky (1911-92), who performed creditably in 1922 in an international strength tournament, during which he defeated grandmaster David Janowski, was also of grandmaster strength at that age.

In the British Junior Championships at Norwich, the seven-year-old Indian prodigy, Tania Sachdev, has 100 per cent after three rounds of the British under-10 championships. She has already clinched either outright or shared first in the under-8 and under-9 events. Her ambition is clearly to smash all records and, on current evidence, she may well be capable of this.

White: Tania Sachdev  
Black: Murad  
British under-11 championship, Norwich, August 1994

**Sicilian Defence**

1	d4	c5
2	Nf3	d6
3	d4	cxd4
4	Nxd4	Nf6
5	Nc3	e6
6	Kc1	b6
7	Bd2	Bb7
8	O-O	O-O
9	Kf1	b5
10	a3	Bb7
11	Bg3	Nc6

**Diagram of final position**



**British championship**  
The leading players after eight rounds in the British Championship in Norwich are grandmaster William Ward, of London, who leads with 6.5 points ahead of Chris Ward, of Beckenham, who has 6.

Winning Move, page 40

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BRANCHES NATIONWIDE



## Holiday industry escapes inquiry

By HARVEY ELLIOTT  
TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

MULTIPLE high street travel agents will today be told to explain their links with the big tour operators. The Office of Fair Trading has decided not to refer the package holiday industry to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, but it will say in a report today that existing "ritual integration" must open and displayed in shops.

The OFT was called in months ago after a series of mergers and takeovers created a handful of big travel chains embracing all aspects of the industry from airlines to high street agencies.

During the inquiry, however, the OFT inspectors were assured that competition — similar to that which saw cuts of up to 15 per cent from published brochure prices — was even fiercer among the big groups than when there were thousands of individual high street travel agencies.

They were also impressed with the ease with which anyone could open up as a travel agent and the lack of barriers to new entrants into the business.

Independent companies had argued that they were being prevented unfairly from having brochures displayed on travel agents' shelves because of the integration of the companies. The OFT investigators were told, however, that the three biggest tour operators — Thomson, Airtours and Owners Abroad — are given only 33 per cent of racking space in shops even though together they account for 70 per cent of sales.

A small tour operators are likely to be disappointed by the ruling, claiming that prices may be coming down now but they will eventually rise as the big chains take further control and are then able to push up prices.

Travel, pages 18-19

## Scarsdale claims National Trust vandalised his home

By SHEILA GUNN

VISCOUNT Scarsdale yesterday accused the National Trust of being high-handed and vandalising his family estate, Kedleston Hall near Derby, which is one of Britain's finest neo-classical stately homes.

The 70-year-old viscount, who still lives in the family wing of the ancestral home of the Curzons, said he was deeply hurt by the arrogant attitude of trust officials in ordering changes to the hall and grounds without consulting him. He accused the trust of "vandalism and sacrilege".

The Curzons have lived on the site for 850 years, although the most significant features, including the palladian facade, date from Robert Adam's restoration work in the mid-18th century. Lord Scarsdale, who handed the hall to the trust in 1987, said: "As I live here, I am a bit astonished to see changes made which I believe affect the character of the place."

"Some things have just vanished. It is tantamount to



Scarsdale: "They just ignore us"

ignoring us, even though I am meant to be consulted."

Articles of furniture had disappeared from rooms to be stored in the attic because the trust felt they were not strictly late 18th century, he said. A fountain in a stone gazebo, erected by his uncle, had also been dismantled. The viscount said it "simply vanished" while he was in London for a few days.

The trust argued that the structure was dangerous as the roof might collapse and it did not look right in an 18th-century garden. "I was walking the dogs through the garden one evening and found it had been totally demolished," Lord Scarsdale said. "I thought it was vandalism to bash it down in this manner."

"I find the trust really do not pay the slightest attention to what I say, that is why I call

them rather arrogant and high-handed in their attitude. They just ignore us. I mean, I only gave them the place."

He added that he was worried by what he saw as the trust's attempts to make the hall "all 1760 Georgian". He says it was a family home and should reflect the changes through history.

Robert Walker, the National Trust's regional public affairs manager, insisted that Lord Scarsdale was consulted on changes. The fountain, he said, would be restored elsewhere when the trust had the funds. "It is our wish to have a happy relationship with donor families because they do bring a personal touch," he said. "At the end of the day the trust, as the owner, has a duty to represent the homes as accurately as possible."

Mr Walker said he could not understand Lord Scarsdale's complaints. Meetings between the peer and trust officials took place every two months to discuss changes.

Lord Scarsdale is a descendant of Lord Curzon, who was born at Kedleston Hall in 1859 and became viceroy of India at the turn of the century. According to family records, the Curzons trace their descent from Robert de Courson, seigneur of Courson near Lisieux, Normandy, who arrived in England with William the Conqueror. Robert's grandson Richard was granted land at Kedleston and properties in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.



Kedleston Hall, which Lord Scarsdale handed to the National Trust in 1987

## Crowded beaches fall foul of safety test

By NICK NUTTALL  
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MILLIONS of holidaymakers bathe on beaches that are contaminated with excrement, have inadequate safety measures, poor wheelchair access and dangerous litter.

A two-year survey by the Tidy Britain Group found that 31 beaches surveyed failed its quality test and 19 were of particular concern. They were not only badly managed and unsightly but also posed a potentially hazardous bathing hazard.

Professor Graham Ashworth, director-general of the

group, said yesterday: "Many resorts still need a lot of work before they are of an acceptable standard for visitors."

The group gave marks to 100 beaches — rating those in the 80-100 per cent range as the best, those over 60 per cent as very good, and those under 60 per cent for beach management and water quality being the worst. Two-thirds of beaches were in the top two categories, including Benone in Co Londonderry, Cefn Sidan in Dyfed, Oldcombe in Devon, Sandbanks in Dorset, Sheerness in Kent, and Woolacombe, Devon.

The worst beaches were: Ayr, Strathclyde; Bispham,

Lancashire; Blackpool North and South; Cleveleys, Lancashire; Colwyn Bay, Clwyd; Deal, Kent; Irvine North, Strathclyde; Llandudno, Gwynedd; Looe East, Cornwall; Marske-by-the-Sea, Cleveland; Morecambe, Lancashire; New Brighton, Merseyside; Rhyl, Clwyd; Seaton Carew, Cleveland; Southport, Merseyside; St Anne's, Lancashire; and Swansea.

Mr Ashworth said that one beach in six had no safety provision; half did not use flags to indicate safe bathing; half had inadequate wheelchair access; almost half had

some trace of sewage-related

litter; and two-fifths had inadequate toilet and washing facilities.

George Howarth, shadow environment minister, said the survey showed that bathing water in some of the most popular holiday resorts was contaminated by sewage.

"Studies have shown there is a real danger to children's health if they bathe or paddle in dirty sea water."

"The Government claims to want to protect the health of the nation. Yet it allows water companies to go on profiteering without cleaning up our beaches — and is even trying to weaken European legislation on bathing water quality."



Toni and Beverley Lloyd are helped ashore

## Round-the-world trip runs aground

By PAUL WILKINSON

A FAMILY who sold their home to sail around the world have been rescued less than two days after they set off. Peter Lloyd, a former merchant navy seaman, said yesterday he was determined to continue the 30,000-mile journey, despite almost sinking off Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.

Mr Lloyd, 38, set sail on Sunday with his wife, Ingrid, their daughters Beverley, 9, and Toni, 7, and their two dogs aboard the 47-year-old converted Danish trawler *Smoky Bandit*. But only 33 hours and 300 miles out of Lynemouth the engine failed and the boat was driven on to the Scroby Sands bank a mile off the East Anglian coast.

The boat sprang a leak and her pumps could not keep up with the rush of water. At 3.30am on Tuesday, with waves breaking over the vessel, Mr Lloyd sent out a mayday call. Lifeboats from

Caister and Gorleston brought out pumps to float the *Smoky Bandit* off the sandbank and took it under tow for the five-hour journey to Yarmouth.

Yesterday the Lloyds were still on dry land at a guest house in the town found by the British Sailors' Society, but were pressing on with repairs to the boat. "Hopefully we can continue our voyage once the repairs have been completed," said Mr Lloyd, who sold the family home — a houseboat in Grimsby, south Humberside — to finance the trip.

"It is our dream to sail round the world. I am an ex-merchant navy and I want to show my family all the places I have been. If a disaster like this had to happen, I am glad it happened off Great Yarmouth. It could not have happened in a better place. Everyone has been tremendous," he said.

## Baby boy abandoned in car park

Police are trying to trace the mother of a newborn baby boy found abandoned in a multi-storey car park.

A young couple returning to their car in Cardiff found the 7lb baby in a shopping bag.

The child wore a babygro and was wrapped in a white blanket. A note with him said: "Please deliver to hospital." Ambulancemen took him to the nearby University Hospital where nurses have named him Joe after the ambulance driver.

## Pub reprieve

A judge at Swansea Crown Court has changed bail conditions on Michael Lanfear, 25, of Penbrey, Dyfed, so that he can go to the pub while on holiday. Mr Lanfear is banned from pubs in his home town while he awaits sentence on an assault charge.

## Fair play

David Nichols, 40, of East Bowling, West Yorks, who saved through a sign which said "No ball games" was given an absolute discharge by magistrates in Bradford after they heard that his children had nowhere to play.

## Bank raided

A gunman forced staff at Lloyds bank in Whyteleafe, Surrey, to hand over £40,000 after taking a woman assistant hostage and threatening to shoot her. The raider struck as the woman was locking the bank door.

## Well spotted

Police in Nottingham are offering £15 to young men with spots who will take part in an identity parade. "Spots are vital in this inquiry," said a police spokesman.

## Village saved

Farm workers joined firefighters to prevent the village of Monkton, Kent, being engulfed by a firestorm. The blaze destroyed 100 acres of crops.

## Mace stolen

A thief stole a 200-year-old silver mace, worth £1,000, from the vestry of Salisbury Cathedral while evensong was in progress.

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Yitzhak Rabin at his first meeting as

Writs fly out  
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From:

With an estimated three  
cents for every person in New  
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that when Frank Raboin later  
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performed, he would be  
able to leave away a  
little for himself.

But Raboin, a character  
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Reforms trigger Capitol Hill slanging match

## Hillary Clinton hits at 'ranting' health critics

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

HILLARY Clinton has gone stridently on the attack at the start of the US Senate debate on health care reform, accusing a leading Republican senator of "ranting and raving about socialised medicine". She said criticism of the Democrats' health plans by Phil Gramm, of Texas, smacked of political opportunism. Mr Gramm, a likely Republican candidate for the presidency in 1996, said: "I have found that people who resort to personal attacks only do so when they are losing the debate."

The clash coincides with scathing criticism of Mrs Clinton in this week's *Time* magazine by Michael Kramer, chief political correspondent. He says that she was "careful" in the way she avoided mentioning what she knew about the removal of White House documents from the office of Vincent Foster, the White House lawyer who committed suicide a year ago. "Mrs Clinton is more like Mr Clinton than anyone ever realised," Mr Kramer wrote, adding: "Slick Willie, meet Slippery Hillary."

Mrs Clinton, architect of her



Clinton: strident attack

husband's health-care plan, is crusading for universal coverage, or close to it. The fight has become increasingly bitter. As she complained to a group of reporters: "This personal, vicious hatred that for the time being is aimed at the President and, to a lesser extent, myself, is very dangerous to our political system... You have to draw the line on protest that incites

violence." Even before her verbal assault on Mr Gramm, Mrs Clinton had assailed the foes of health care as having "squeaky little voices". She derided "right-wing radical ideologues who do not think people should have health care in America." Mr Clinton also denounced the opposition. He told a crowd in Michigan that violent extremist interests were trying to keep health care out of the reach of ordinary workers.

A White House official could not clarify the Clintons' references to violence, but obviously the couple feel that they have nothing to lose by vilifying opponents who have spent millions on lobbying in Washington and on television advertisements across the country to try to sink the health plan.

White House removal: Leon Panetta, Mr Clinton's tough new chief of staff at the White House, has claimed his first victim. He has eased out David Wilhelm as Democratic national chairman and brought in Tony Coelho, a former California congressman, as senior adviser at party headquarters.



Rescue workers fighting the fire that engulfed a Korean Airlines Airbus 300-600R after it crashed on Cheju Island yesterday

## Passengers and crew survive Korean Airbus fireball

Seoul: All 160 passengers and crew escaped and only a handful were slightly injured when a Korean Airlines Airbus 300-600R on a domestic flight crashed and burst into flames as it landed in a rainstorm on the South Korean

island of Cheju yesterday. The aircraft was destabilised by sudden strong gusts of wind as it touched down. It skidded off the wet runway, struck a perimeter fence and caught fire, an airline official said, adding that the plane

stopped within 100 yards of the sea. The passengers and crew managed to leave by using the escape chutes just after the aircraft crashed, he said, although the crew were able to open only one exit because of the flames and

the angle at which the plane came to rest. The crash was the second serious accident this year involving the A300-600R: 264 people died on April 26 when an aircraft of Taiwan's China Airlines came down at Nagoya, Japan. (Reuters)

## Rabin promise to focus on Gaza self-rule

FROM BEN LYNFIELD IN JERUSALEM

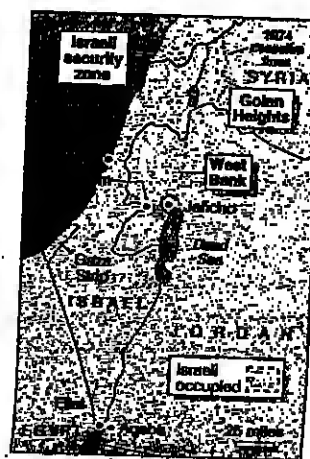
YITZHAK Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, seeking to reinvigorate stalled diplomacy, met Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, yesterday and the two leaders pledged to redouble their efforts to expand Palestinian self-rule.

"I stressed to the Palestinian side to the chairman, Israel's commitment to the declaration of principles and the Cairo agreement," Mr Rabin said of the two pacts outlining self-rule. "We must work it in Israeli ways that the goals of these two documents are implemented."

The "primary result of the summit, held at the Erez crossing point between the Gaza Strip self-rule area and Israel, was the setting up of intensive negotiations for next week at Erez on the spread of PLO authority beyond Jericho to the rest of the West Bank."

"We have no magic stick, but with determination we are sure that we will be able to overjump the obstacles," Mr Arafat said.

His aides said that Israel needed to refocus its attention on the PLO after two weeks of dramatic peace steps between the Jewish state and Jordan, including a cruise for Mr Rabin on King Hussein's yacht.



after the opening of a southern border crossing. "Maybe Yasser Arafat does not have a beautiful yacht or fancy plane and his suit might not be as nice, but he is the leader of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian issue is the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict," Dr Ahmed Tibi, an adviser to the PLO leader, said.

Mr Arafat is under increasing pressure in Gaza to redress an unemployment rate of 50 per cent by gaining more permits for labourers to work in Israel.

Israel said yesterday that President Weizman had shortened the sentences of eight Palestinian women prisoners and that they would be freed within a day or two.



Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat at the start of their first meeting at Erez in the Gaza Strip yesterday

## Writs fly over death of New Jersey rat

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

WITH an estimated three rats for every person in New York City you might think that when Frank Balun fatally clobbered one with a broomstick he would be hailed as having struck a blow for hygiene.

But Mr Balun, a 69-year-old Second World War veteran who caught the rat raiding his tomato patch last month in Hillside, New Jersey, was charged with "needlessly abusing" a defenceless creature and told he could be sent to prison for six months and fined up to \$1,250 (£812).

Public outrage ensued, with many people pointing out that killing rats is a matter of necessity given their huge numbers in some metropolitan areas. Wynona Lipman, New Jersey senator, drafted a bill making it legal to kill any animal considered a health threat and Mr Balun's predicament was held up as an example of one

man's fight against bureaucracy. Under the weight of criticism, the prosecutors dropped all charges.

The Associated Humane Society of Newark, which brought the charges, insists that the rat deserved a more "humane method of euthanasia" than a broom handle. "The key is not what he did but how he did it," a spokesman said.

Mr Balun caught the rat in a squirrel trap and killed it because he feared it might escape and bite his grandchildren. He then summoned the Humane Society to take away the corpse. When he went to their offices to collect his trap, he was presented with two writs. "I said: 'Holy God, this is crazy. Is this for real?'" Mr Balun said.

But Mr Balun, who was an air gunner during the war, now has the animal rights activists in his sights and plans to sue the society.

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# Rose threatens Bosnia Muslims with air strikes

BY EVE-ANN PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE United Nations has for the first time threatened Bosnia's Muslims with Nato air strikes to punish them for fighting inside Sarajevo's weapons exclusion zone.

The warning by Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the commander of UN forces in Bosnia, was matched by a similar threat to the Bosnian Serbs after banned heavy weapons were used by both sides to fire hundreds of shells at each other on the northern edge of the 12-mile exclusion zone on Tuesday.

It was not known who started the fighting, but the Muslims are believed to be taking advantage of the rift between the Bosnian Serbs and the regime in Belgrade to try to seize the military initiative.

Claire Grimes, UN spokesman in Sarajevo, said: "There has been heavy shelling... the firing is coming from both sides. That led to a warning shot from General Rose that Nato aircraft would be over the area and, if the shelling continued, he would use all necessary measures to stop it, including air power."

The air strike warning had an instant effect. Ms Grimes said last night and the battle-field outside Sarajevo was quiet yesterday.

The Muslim-led government forces have been pressing forward on several fronts recently, including a determined push to crush the separatist Muslim rebellion in the northern Bihać region and against Serbs in eastern and central Bosnia.

A big prize in the fighting near Sarajevo is control of a road linking the area to the central town of Olovo. It is a key military supply route during bad winter weather.

In Bihać, Fikret Abdic, the rebel Muslim leader, said that



Rose warning had immediate effect

he would fight on, even though UN sources said he was facing defeat after a tank shell killed his military commander. Mr Abdic, who has lost half his territory, said: "I will stay with my people to fight for autonomy... We cannot be defeated. We are unbeatable." The rebel leader, who is in a fort in Velika Kladusa, said he had offered to open talks with President Izetbegovic through General Rose, but he said the Bosnian leader had refused.

In a series of offensives, government forces have taken Peticgrad on the southern approaches to Velika Kladusa. Two rebel towns near the Croatian border, Trzaci and Sturlic, fell to the army on Tuesday.

A senior UN official said that one tank round fired straight into the surrounded rebels' command centre in Peticgrad, which killed the

local commander, had triggered the rebel collapse. Nevzat Djeric, the dead commander, was a charismatic 30-year-old refugee from Serb-held Bosnia and a former Yugoslav federal army officer regarded by his foes as a crack tactician and revered by his largely amateurish troops.

In the Croatian capital, Zagreb, Yasushi Akashi, the UN special envoy, called on Bosnia's warring factions to stop fighting and resume peace talks.

"At this critical juncture, I appeal to all sides to show the utmost military restraint," Mr Akashi said. "It would be too easy for the forces of war to prevail again in Bosnia. The real test of statesmanship and political courage is to engage seriously in the peace process, comply with the existing agreements and to continue negotiations in a constructive manner."

His statement appeared on the day a ceasefire agreement between Bosnian Muslims and Serbs expired. The truce was agreed in Geneva in June 8 and then extended for another month, but never observed, and the UN said it would not bother to try to extend it for another month.

"Regrettably, despite the positive progress made in certain areas, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina remains fragile and the honouring of the (Geneva) agreement by both sides has been far from satisfactory," Mr Akashi said. "Fighting continues in central and northern Bosnia."

A UN official in Sarajevo reported heavy fighting in the area south of Vares and Breza, on the road linking the northern Muslim stronghold of Tuzla and the capital Sarajevo. The Bosnian army was bringing in reinforcements.

Mr Akashi said the security situation in Sarajevo had undergone a serious deterioration. As a positive sign, though, he said no side had launched a significant military offensive since June 8 and the Red Cross had been able to bring about an exchange of prisoners.

In the meantime, Mate Boban, the former leader of Bosnian Croats who was dropped earlier this year by his mentor, President Tudjman of Croatia, has surfaced again as a senior executive in the state oil company.

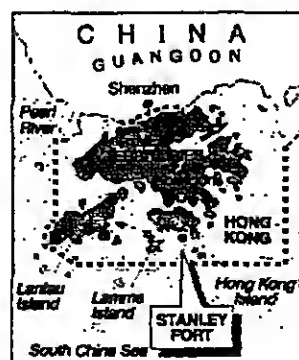
Mr Boban was forced to resign last February when Mr Tudjman came under US pressure to agree to the Muslim-Croat federation. Under Mr Boban's leadership, Bosnian Croats set up detention camps for Muslims and were accused of forcing Muslims from their homes.



A bugler sounds the Retreat as a soldier lowers the flag for the last time at Stanley Fort

## British Army prepares for new guard at Stanley Fort

The flag was lowered on more than 150 years of British military tradition in Hong Kong as the gates clanged shut on Stanley Fort yesterday. In less than three years, when the colony is handed back to China, Stanley Fort will belong to the People's Liberation Army. The fort, on the south side of Hong Kong Island, had been the site of a British garrison since September 1841, when soldiers were sent to what was then a notorious pirate stronghold. Many of the buildings in the fort, which the Japanese ran as an internment camp during the Second World War, will be used for housing. (Reuters)



## Russia to withdraw army from bases in Moldavia

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSCOW

ONE of the thorniest ethnic disputes in the former Soviet Union may be closer to being resolved after Russia agreed yesterday to withdraw thousands of troops from the disputed Dnestr region of Moldavia.

At the end of the tenth round of talks between Russian and Moldavian negotiators in the Moldavian capital of Kishinev, the two sides reached a preliminary agreement to withdraw the Russian 14th Army over the next three years. The deal, initially by the negotiators, will still have to be approved by the two governments and signed by the leaders of the two states concerned. Vladimir Kitayev, Russia's ambassador to Kishinev, added that the withdrawal would take place "taking into account the realities of the region", a reference to the need for a political settlement between Moldavia and the breakaway republic of Dnestr, where the Russian forces are based.

The first indication that a deal seemed close was given by the observer delegation of the self-proclaimed republic, which walked out of the talks in protest on Tuesday. The breakaway state, which represents the majority of ethnic Russians who make up 13 per cent of Moldavia's population, has been protected by a Russian military presence since Dnestr was created in 1992.

"We are not going to take part in the talks in the capacity of observers or back-up actors," Major General Stefan Kitsak, the Dnestr delegation leader, said. "Only when we are recognised as an equal party and our proposals are taken into account, shall we agree to negotiations."

He added ominously that a withdrawal of the 14th Army "will automatically lead to an imbalance of forces in the region and to a new spiral of confrontation", a reference to the bloody fighting in June 1992 between Moldavia and Dnestr, which left several hundred people dead.

Although the Kremlin seems determined to dismantle the 15,000-man force, and plans as a first step to reduce it to divisional strength, its disengagement is unlikely to go smoothly, unless it can patch together a deal between Kishinev and Tiraspol, capital of the breakaway republic.

However, the Dnestr republic has so far given no indication that it is willing to compromise its sovereignty, a fact underscored yesterday by the arrival of its first banknotes, scheduled to be distributed as legal tender on September 1.

## German judge praises neo-Nazi

Bonn: The German government has criticised a Mannheim court for praising the character of Günter Deckert, the leader of the far-right National Democratic Party, after it jailed him for a year for denying that the Holocaust took place.

A spokesman for Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, said the government regretted the bad signals given by the sentence. Other critics said it would encourage neo-Nazis who have been waging a campaign against foreigners.

Deckert was also fined 10,000 marks (£4,100) in June for spreading the view that there had been no gas chambers at the Auschwitz Nazi death camp. (Reuters)

## Legal move

Lagos: Six of Nigeria's leading human rights groups have asked a court to declare the military government of General Sani Abacha illegal. Two oil unions, which want power handed to Chief Moshood Abiola, are preparing for talks with the government while maintaining a month-old strike. (Reuters)

## Rwanda appeal

Brussels: Médecins Sans Frontières, the medical charity, has appealed for a huge presence of human rights monitors in Rwanda to ensure refugees it is safe for them to return home. The charity estimates that more than 600,000 Rwandan refugees are still in Goma, Zaire. (Reuters)

## Cholera deaths

Moscow: Special medicines and a disinfecting team have been sent to the autonomous region of Dagestan, in the Caucasus, where 250 people are believed to have caught cholera. Fourteen people have died. Health officials said the disease could be contained if it did not penetrate the main reservoirs.

## Artist's secrets

New York: The diary of the artist Frida Kahlo, which has been locked up in a Mexican bank since her death 40 years ago, is being auctioned among American publishers. The diary includes drawings and paintings never previously exhibited. Kahlo was largely unrecognised in her lifetime. (Reuters)

## Men executed

Peking: China, seeking to end an age-old tradition of discrimination against women, has executed eight people in one day for committing violent crimes against them, including murder, rape and robbery. Executions in China are usually carried out with a bullet to the back of the head. (Reuters)

## Father killer

Tampa, Florida: A Florida man has been convicted of first-degree murder in the hired killing of his abusive father, a clown-bus driver and carnival performer known as the "Lobster Boy". The jury found Harry Glenn Newman guilty of hiring a neighbour to shoot his father, Grady Stiles, for \$1,500. (Reuters)

## Incredible elk

Stockholm: Tourists fascinated by the elk are acquiring roadside warning signs bearing the creature's silhouette at an unprecedented rate. Companies are selling the yellow triangular signs bordered in red direct to the public. Germans are especially keen to buy. (Reuters)

## Dog's windfall

Sydney: Blackie, a one-eyed, six-year-old dog has inherited a £24,000 trust fund from John Goodchild, who died last year, to enable the animal to be looked after. But Goodchild's son, David, is contesting Blackie's windfall. Judgment has been reserved. (Reuters)

## French unease grows over spread of secret surveillance

FROM ADAM SAGE IN PARIS

IN A modern white-walled police station, officers sit in front of a bank of video screens, flicking from image to image, watching pedestrians hurry home, studying a couple of youngsters outside a shop.

It may sound like a scene from George Orwell, but in Levallois-Perret, on the outskirts of Paris, such surveillance is a daily affair. Soon, similar systems will be operating throughout France as part of a campaign by Charles Pasqua, the country's pugnacious Interior Minister, to curb the growing crime rate. For a nation that likes to boast that it invented human rights, however, such measures are deeply controversial, drawing loud protests from civil rights activists and more discreet opposition even from President Mitterrand. It is a debate that has been fuelled in recent days by M Pasqua's moves to head off the threat of a terrorist attack by Muslim extremists by putting in place a wide-ranging security operation in Paris.

In response, M Pasqua's aides point out that Frenchmen are increasingly concerned about crime and that tough steps have to be taken to reassure them. If these steps push the government onto the

hitherto sacred ground of human rights, that is the price for waging war against criminals who are more and more sophisticated and ruthless, they say.

Last month M Pasqua introduced a Bill in the Senate giving police the right to set up video surveillance in areas of high crime and to stop and search people near protest demonstrations. This last drew criticism from M Mitterrand, who claimed

that it interfered with the right of Frenchmen to demonstrate.

But the argument cut no ice with M Pasqua, who pointed out that police were attacked during youth protests earlier this year, adding: "We cannot allow some people to walk around armed with impunity."

He also rebutted President Mitterrand's call for video surveillance to be placed under the control of the National Commission on

Information Technology and Freedom, arguing that the issue fell outside that body's jurisdiction.

For all that, the government has failed to dispel a sense of unease that modern technology is infringing the right to privacy, and not just through the use of video cameras.

Last year, for instance, a former minister serving as an alibi to Bernard Tapie, the socialist tycoon and soccer boss, in a match-rigging

scandal, saw doubt cast on his evidence by his own motorway toll card. The records left by this microchip card proved that he had been in his car on the A1 motorway when he claimed to have been in M Tapie's office.

In the same affair, police used hotel telephone records to show that members of M Tapie's club, Olympique Marseille, had been in touch with opposing players on the

night before the allegedly rigged match. The information commission now recommends that hotels destroy such records as soon as guests pay their bills.

This is by no means the only case in which telephones have become the subject of controversy. Last year, for example, it was disclosed that a now-disbanded security unit at the Elysée Palace had bugged journalists, lawyers and even an actress. The practise has stopped, according to M Mitterrand's aides, but even so, other branches of the security services are believed to tap about 200,000 telephones a year.

The most famous French telephone to be tapped in recent months, however, was that of the ubiquitous M Tapie, this time the subject of an investigation into tax evasion. The move prompted fury among his parliamentary colleagues, but was useful in at least one respect, since a transcript of his conversation showed that he was planning an urgent "peacekeeping" mission to Rwanda — a move that would have been of limited benefit to that country's starving refugees but of immense benefit to the beleaguered tycoon. As a result of the information, M Tapie was hauled into the investigating judge's office and Rwanda had to make do without him.

## Pasqua intensifies crackdown on militants

BY ADAM SAGE

POLICE in Paris yesterday tightened the net around Muslim extremists as the government reaffirmed its hardline policy on Algeria. Six more suspects were interned in the village of Folembay, bringing to 22 the number held in a disused barracks. Another detainee was moved to an undisclosed destination.

Algeria said yesterday that it had identified the instigator and leader of a guerrilla attack on a French embassy housing compound in Algiers last week in which five French government employees were killed. A statement by the security services named the suspect

as Djamel Zitouni, 26, whom it described as an activist of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front. It did not say whether he was in custody.

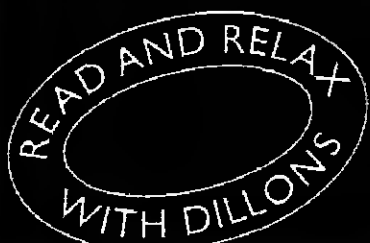
Meanwhile, for the fourth night running, police in central Paris questioned almost 3,000 drivers, 36 of whom were detained. But with Charles Pasqua, the Interior Minister, insisting that tight security would be maintained, the government found itself under attack.

Opponents claimed that M Pasqua had infringed human rights, criticising in particular a decision to search detainees' lawyers during a visit yesterday.



Pasqua: insists that tight security will be maintained

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# Argentina says Belgrano sinking was lawful act of war

BY EVE-ANN PRENTICE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT



Bonzo has 'no feelings of anger' about the sinking of his ship

ARGENTINA has decided that the sinking of the battleship *General Belgrano* during the Falklands campaign was a legitimate act of war — just three months after President Menem said that Baroness Thatcher might have to face extradition over the affair.

An Argentine Defence Ministry report released this week says the sinking of the cruiser by the British submarine, *HMS Conqueror*, in May 1982 "was a legal act of war".

The attack, in which 323 of the ship's crew of 1,093 perished, took place outside the exclusion zone, the report says, but "acts of war can be carried out in all of the enemy's territory... they can also take place in those areas over which no state can claim sovereignty, in international waters".

In May, President Menem astonished diplomats when he said: "We have to determine whether the sinking of the *General Belgrano* was a war crime or not. If it was, much as I respect her, we would have to request Margaret Thatcher's extradition."

Argentina's verdict that the *Belgrano*'s sinking was not a war crime is not as

much of U-turn as it first appears. Rear Admiral Gualto Allara, commander of Argentina's sea forces during the Falklands conflict, said five years ago that "the entire South Atlantic was an operational theatre for both sides". In *The Fight for the Malvinas*, a book by Martin Middlebrook, the war historian, Admiral Allara added: "We as professionals said it was just too bad that we lost the *Belgrano*."

Captain Hector Bonzo, commander of the *Belgrano*, says in the book: "By no means do I have any feelings of anger... I realised from the outset that the 200-mile limit did not exclude danger or risks. It was the same in or out."

The sinking of the *Belgrano* marked a turning point in the conflict, the *Buenos Aires Herald* said yesterday, "leaving many Argentines dispirited and asking themselves if regaining the islands was worth the loss of such a number of young lives".

This week's report does allege, however, that British troops murdered Argentine soldiers. Oscar Camillion, the Defence Minister, ordered the creation of a joint armed services panel to continue



The mortally wounded battleship *General Belgrano* seen from a liferaft

investigating the allegations of British atrocities. Britain rejected the accusations yesterday. A government spokesman said that British judicial authorities "have decided after lengthy inquiries that there was insufficient evidence to press for any conviction" of soldiers allegedly

involved. London had not yet received a formal request from Buenos Aires calling for anyone to be tried in Britain.

Señor Camillion said that his move would put Lieutenant General Mario Candido Diaz, the head of the joint chiefs of staff, in charge of forming the

investigative panel "to continue and complete the investigation". An alleged victim of attempted murder, José Oscar Carrizo, said in evidence carried in the latest Argentine report that after the battle for Mount Longdon, British troops tried to shoot him in the head while he was unarmed and after he had been taken prisoner.

The report also says that Argentine prisoners of war were forced to remove land mines and weapons and that at least three were killed in one incident. It goes on to say that British forces shot dead six wounded Argentine troops.

Luis Ibanez, president of the Federation of Argentine War Veterans, was quoted yesterday as saying: "The report vindicates what we have been saying for many years. We would like to see an international court try the soldiers responsible."

In a sign that the *Belgrano* sinking will not be forgotten as soon as the authorities in Buenos Aires and London might hope, Señior Ibanez added: "We hope to produce more witnesses to show that the sinking of the *General Belgrano* was also a war crime."

Britain and Argentina restored diplomatic relations in 1990.

## Flight of Nasreen puts Bangladesh leadership at risk

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, SOUTH ASIA CORRESPONDENT

BEGUM, Khadija Zia, the Bangladesh Prime Minister, will pay a political price for co-operating in the escape of Taslima Nasreen, the feminist author who fled to Sweden yesterday. Denials of official assistance in the dawn operation at Dhaka airport will be dismissed as she could not have made such a getaway without government help.

Extremists are determined to destabilise Miss Zia's three-year-old government, the first democratic administration in the country's 23-year history, and Ms Nasreen is their best weapon. The government's authority and credibility are in tatters, primarily because of its disastrous handling of the affair. Spiriting the author abroad is a measure of its desperation to regain the initiative.

The Bangladesh Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs ministries, which refused to grant visas yesterday of denying all knowledge of the author's movements. For weeks the government informed her through intermediaries that it wanted her to go abroad and would help her, provided she first surrendered to the courts. She did so last week after being assured that she would

get bail. The extremists will try to muster a mass response, but they may fail. They are finding it difficult to convince Bangladeshis that they should be outraged by the writings of a former government doctor who was a popular newspaper columnist. She did not, evidently, offend the average Bangladeshi in her risqué articles about love and liberation. Only when extremist mullahs intervened did she become a pariah.

Ms Nasreen, 32, has been divorced twice, has advocated



Zia: extremists ready to disrupt her government

free love and has lived with men, which is all very unusual for a Bangladeshi woman. A Dhaka court this week refused to hear a complaint by a cleric against the BBC for showing a film of Ms Nasreen smoking a cigarette while apparently thumbing through a copy of the Koran.

She has made her name through shock tactics rather than literary reputation. Even liberals accuse her of writing soft pornography for commercial advantage and respect her courage more than her talent. She clearly understands how to play to the gallery. Friends say she remained in hiding in Dhaka for two months, not so much for fear of death threats made by two provincial mullahs who have no national following, but because of its publicity value.

Liberals say her campaign against fundamentalists has, given the impression that Bangladesh seethes with extremists, although its secular credentials are deeply rooted. It does not even have a blasphemy law.

The decision to prosecute Ms Nasreen under a century-old British colonial law for insulting the religious sentiments of Muslims was seen by ministers as a sop to the extremists, whose nuisance value is immense, even if their popularity is not. The history of Bangladesh is marked with such concessions and the government was astonished at the international reaction.

Several weeks ago Norway privately offered sanctuary to Ms Nasreen and indicated that it would welcome an application for political asylum. The European Union also offered an invitation to her, although Britain remained silent. "One Salman Rushdie is enough," a senior British source said. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry has invited her to attend a writers' forum on freedom of expression next month. This was channelled through the Indian Rationalist Association, a humanist group whose work includes the debunking of religious superstition.

The charge against her alleges that she told a Calcutta newspaper, *The Statesman*, that the Koran should be rewritten. Ms Nasreen said she was misquoted and that she was referring to *Sharia* (Islamic law), not the Koran.

Nasreen flees, page 1

## Dhaka considers how to curb press

BY CHRISTOPHER THOMAS

BANGLADESH, with nearly 80 per cent illiteracy, has 189 daily newspapers. Most survive on government advertising, which keeps them afloat. Ministers are studying ways of honing this weapon, raising the prospect of intensified intimidation of the press.

In newspaper circles there is alarm that the plans, if implemented, could curtail freedom to report controversial stories such as the campaign by Islamic fundamentalists against Taslima Nasreen, the feminist author who fled to Sweden early yesterday. The press is only slowly emerging from almost continuous suppression during most of the country's existence: even the threat of tighter controls could drive newspapers back to their familiar caution.

Many editors say that press freedom is more theory than

fact in Bangladesh, given that at least two thirds of all advertising revenue comes from the government. This is distributed in ways that reward compliant newspapers and punish rebels.

Kazi Shahid Ahmed, president of the Bangladesh Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that the press had never been free. All government advertising was channelled through the Ministry of Information, concentrating power in a few hands.

The other weapon of control is newspaper. The government owns the only print mill and newspapers are not allowed to buy from foreign suppliers. "Favoured newspapers get a larger quota than the rest," Akter Kagoj, a newspaper owner, said. "Some of them have so much spare paper they sell it on the black market."



Maury Kravitz with companions on a recent visit to Mongolia searching for the secret tomb of Genghis Khan

## Chicago trader embarks on quest for Genghis Khan's lost treasure

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

SOMEWHERE in the wilderness of Mongolia's north-central steppes lies the tomb of Genghis Khan and the treasure hoard he took to his secret grave in 1227.

Now, out of the west, comes an unlikely adventurer who plans to plunder the grave of the mighty conqueror as Genghis once pillaged the world from China to the Caspian Sea. He is Maury Kravitz, a 62-year-old commodity trader from Chicago.

Mr Kravitz, who works at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange by day and studies the history of Mongolia by night, believes he has ascertained the whereabouts of Genghis's tomb, which he calls "the greatest unretreived treasure trove in the history of the world".

Last month Mr Kravitz persuaded the Mongolian government to grant him exclusive rights to search for the tomb for the next five years, and he is seeking corporate sponsors to finance an expedition he estimates will cost around \$5.5 million (£3.6 million). Genghis, anticipating just such a man as Maury Kravitz, took elaborate, characteristically ruthless precautions to ensure that he and his booty were left undisturbed: according to legend, the 2,000 servants who accompanied their master's body to the tomb were slaughtered by Mongolian troops immediately after the ceremony.

As a double safeguard, the soldiers were also executed when they returned to the ancient Mongolian capital of Karako-



Genghis took treasure to grave

rum, and no trace of Genghis or his treasure has even been discovered. A Japanese expedition set out in 1989 with helicopters and sophisticated technology but abandoned the search last year.

The Mongolian government appears to be less concerned with the contents of Genghis's tomb than the publicity value of Mr Kravitz's quest. "With communism gone, it would be a boost to nationalism. It would also be an important thing for

tourism," a spokesman for the Mongolian embassy in Washington said.

Most artefacts recovered by Mr Kravitz would be the property of the Mongolian government, but the amateur historian insists "this is not a treasure hunt, this is a historic-geographical expedition".

Mr Kravitz admits his hunch on the site of the tomb is no more than informed guesswork. After 35 years of study he believes the Mongolian emperor has been maligned by historians and should not be mentioned in the same breath as Attila the Hun. Genghis, he says, only slaughtered entire populations when they resisted, while establishing laws, a written language and the first long-distance postal service.

He was also terrified of his wife, Bortai, and has a good claim to be one of the world's earliest feminists, according to Mr Kravitz.

Genghis Khan, which means "universal ruler", and his descendants forged an empire stretching from the Sea of Japan to Eastern Europe, and from Siberia to the borders of Southeast Asia. "He built a military machine that's never been equalled," Mr Kravitz told *The Chicago Tribune*. "You don't measure his conquests in miles but in latitude and longitude."

Mr Kravitz refuses to specify precisely where he believes the tomb is located and, judging from previous history, anyone he does tell would be well advised to take out life insurance before setting out with him.

## Menem threatens to expel Iranian diplomats

BY DAVID ADAMS  
LATIN AMERICA  
CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Menem of Argentina threatened to expel the Iranian Ambassador after a judge issued arrest warrants for four absent Iranian diplomats over the bombing of a Jewish community centre in Buenos Aires which killed nearly 100 people.

"I believe, at the least, that the withdrawal or expulsion of the ambassador is appropriate," Señor Menem said on state radio. He emphasised, however, that a final decision would be up to the Foreign Ministry, as he had only just read the preliminary finding in which the investigating judge said the diplomats "may have played a part in the events... and this is why their arrest is ordered worldwide".

Judge Juan José Galeano said that the four all served at the embassy in Buenos Aires, and were named by an Iranian dissident in Venezuela whom he described as a former secretary in Iran's Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Also named as a suspect was Moshan Rabbani, Iran's cultural attaché in Buenos Aires, who is reported to have visited car dealers before the bombing to inquire about vans identical to the one that was packed with explosives outside the community centre.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said that the Supreme Court would decide whether there was enough evidence to mount an international search for the four. The official dismissed as "a mere hypothesis" the possibility of expelling any current Iranian diplomats.

The judge, who is being helped by American and Israeli investigators, said that there had been an unusual increase in diplomatic activity at the embassy before the bombing. He said that six visas had been issued in May and June for couriers carrying diplomatic bags, rather than the single visa normally issued over such a period.

Iran has denied any involvement in the bombing on July 18 and protested to Argentina yesterday over the judge's accusations.

Three Argentines have been arrested as unwitting accomplices, charged with forging the papers of the van used in the attack and the removal of its engine, but they are not believed to have been involved in the bomb plot.

## Cuban refugees accused of killing officer

FROM DAVID ADAMS IN MIAMI

TWENTY-six Cuban refugees who escaped from the island by hijacking a naval vessel were detained yesterday by American officials after they were rescued by the US Coast Guard.

Cuba said that a naval lieutenant was killed during the hijacking and demanded that the United States should return the refugees to stand trial. But the refugees are said to have told the Coast Guard that nobody on the vessel had been killed.

According to Cuban diplomats the 50 ft barge was hijacked on Monday evening in the port of Mariel, a few miles west of the capital. After Cuba made contact with the US Coast Guard the boat was seen about 60 miles southwest of the Florida Keys.

The Coast Guard said that no weapons were found on board. The 26 passengers were all reported to be in good health.

A spate of hijackings in recent weeks has caused a new crisis in relations between Cuba and the US

and has fuelled fears about a possible mass exodus from Cuba. According to the Coast Guard, more than 5,000 Cubans have left the island in makeshift rafts and small boats this year.

President Castro has threatened to unleash a flood of Cuban refugees if Washington takes no action to tighten its policy on Cuban immigration. US officials are taking the threat seriously.

This latest case will be an interesting test. In the past the US has not prosecuted hijackers. But this is also the first time that refugees have been accused of murdering a Cuban to make their getaway.

American immigration officials yesterday detained the 26 refugees rather than giving them the asylum status that is normally granted to Cubans. The US Justice Department said that no decision on their fate would be taken until an investigation had been carried out.



President Castro, the embattled Cuban leader, as portrayed by a Russian cartoonist, Mochalov, of *Moscow Tribune*

## Haiti bishops denounce invasion plan

Rome Roman Catholic bishops in Haiti said in a message published yesterday that a United Nations resolution allowing an American-led invasion of the impoverished Caribbean state was illegal.

The Haitian Bishops' Conference said an invasion would further divide the nation and hark back to the US occupation of Haiti between 1915 and 1934. "This decision... makes us tremble with indignation as we think of the horrors of the occupation," they said in a "message to the people of God and men of goodwill," published by the Vatican. "Humiliations, massacres of innocents, forced labour, beatings, torture, repression and rape. That was the suffering borne by our people," they added.

The UN Security Council last week authorised an invasion of Haiti to restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted President, to power. (Reuters)

## Product recall notification Chad Valley Nursery Playball Item Reference 306A0090



Woolworths has learned of a fault in a Chad Valley Nursery Playball, which could prove hazardous. The Nursery Playball is priced at 99p, and bears the barcode 800101054657 both on the packaging and the ball itself.

The fault concerns the air plug which may be loose and can become detached from the ball.

As a precautionary measure, any customer who has purchased this item since April 1994 should return it to the nearest Woolworths store, where a full refund will be given.

If this is not possible, please send the item by parcel post to Customer Services Department, Woolworths plc, Woolworth House, 242-246 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JL.

The purchase price, postage and packing will be refunded.



# The triumphant failure

Julian Critchley's  
pride in never  
having made it to  
the top is almost  
convincing, says  
Julia Llewellyn  
Smith

Julian Critchley is lying resplendent on his sofa, looking rather like a Roman emperor. As usual, he is boasting about having nothing to boast about. "You know that I am the only MP from my intake in 1959 who has not been promoted, knighted or honoured in any way at all?" he asks, as if I would know him for any other reason. Critchley has made a success out of being a failure.

But there is still hope. "I could go to Richard Ryder [the Chief Whip] and announce I was retiring tomorrow," he chuckles in his ebullient fashion. "He would be on his knees saying 'Stay, the Liberals will win Aldershot in a by-election'. I'd get at least a knighthood to keep me there."

Cheeky statements like these have been both Critchley's making and his undoing. What many secretly think, Critchley is unafraid to bellow. He called Mrs Thatcher the "great she elephant", thus scuppering all chances of political advancement. Editors, however, were queuing up to print his criticisms, so the Member for Aldershot never had to learn how to live on a backbench salary alone.

But these days the former maverick is a diligent loyalist. "I like John Major," he says. "He's always been extremely courteous to me." Despite this, Critchley has not made a speech in July's vote of confidence and he hasn't been near his constituency — where in 1991 Thatcher devoted tried and failed to desert him — for a year. "My colleagues think I'm dead," he says.

Critchley is in constant pain. He has been for the past three years as a result of the polio that 40 years ago left him lame in his right leg. "I can't sit comfortably or stand up unsupported for any length of time," he says. A pair of crutches lie near at hand.

He is more comfortable now, thanks to regular visits to the pain clinic at Guy's Hospital. At the end of the month he will have some injections in his spine. He will always be crippled, but he will, he hopes, be well enough to return to the Commons. He is retiring at the next election, his successor as Conservative candidate being Gerald Howarth, Lady Thatcher's PPS after she stood down. Critchley is not one to miss an irony. "Every MP is succeeded by someone who'll be diametrically opposite to him," he says. "I suppose it could have been worse, it could have been a black, one-legged lesbian."

Despite his obvious frailty, Critchley maintains the flamboyancy which inspired Westminster secretaries to name him as Britain's best-dressed statesman, and which, in his youth, provoked an upbraiding



A maverick at home — Julian Critchley has never been afraid to bellow what his colleagues at Westminster secretly think

for wearing suede shoes in the Commons tea room. He is wearing a striped green blazer over a blue and white shirt, brown cords and Fair Isle socks and a tatty pair of sneakers. Specs dangle from around his neck, his white hair stands up in a tuft shock.

His constituency is run at long distance from his 18th-century terrace house in Ludlow, Shropshire. He has his phone and fax and a pile of books to review for the papers. He also has Prue, love of his life since his student days in Paris. They had a year of passion, separated on return, married other people (Critchley was with his second wife Heather for 27 years), then, in 1983, their eyes met by chance across the crowded central lobby in the House of Commons.

Two years ago they went public, although there were already glaring clues in Critchley's two novels *Hung Parliament* and *Floating Voter*, where his hero, a backbench MP, realises that "love at 60 is no different from love at 20". In private life, as in public, Critchley seems unable to keep his mouth shut.

Still, Critchley has not exaggerated Prue's charms and the couple are plainly devoted, watching and

listening to each other with rapt attention. "The only thing we disagree about is Mrs Thatcher," says Prue. "I loved her. I'm much more right wing than he is."

She will receive another prose tribute in Critchley's autobiography *A Bag of Boiled Sweets* (sweets are the only safe pleasure for a politician), which will be published by Faber in the autumn. "Orwell said that an honest autobiography can only be about failure. It is a reaction against the sort of books that medium-rank Cabinet ministers decide to publish with titles like *The Hand on the Yeller*, most of which are full of self-justification and are unreadable."

His autobiography will certainly be readable, but the justifications will still be there. Critchley protests too much about his failure. "I don't want a knighthood. I've done nothing to deserve it." But he must be disappointed not to have even made it to ministerial level. "I was at first, year after year went by watching the feet of competitors climb the ladder. It's a pity because it's a bit like being in the army and never having heard a shot fired in

anger. By the time Margaret came I knew my chances were finished."

Why, though, did he choose to stay in Parliament? "I think I am an acute observer and I could combine being an MP with writing."

The problem, he says, is that he has never believed strongly enough in anything. He became a Tory because his mother said all the nice girls were in the Young Conservatives and has remained resolutely in the centre, except, perhaps, on Europe, which he believes in passionately.

He also believed in Michael Heseltine, whom he backed in the 1990 leadership challenge. If the bid had been successful, there would have been a Cabinet job — possibly in defence. As it was, Thatcher loyalists tried and failed to desert him. He held on to his seat at the election with a slightly increased majority.

Heseltine remains the strongest link with the political world. Critchley is currently revising his biography of his old friend from Oxford ("You can find it on the remaindered rack at Waterloo station"), adding a "Whither Heseltine" chapter, in which he will assess Tarzan's revived prospects, as possible challenger to Major (alongside Clarke and Forlino) in 1995.

Critchley can't get terribly worked up about the prospect, nor does he care that his friend outstripped him. "I don't have the physical and mental stamina. Working with Michael not a minute is wasted. I can do part of the morning, then I have to go off to the pictures."

This is what he does now, writing in the morning, watching French weepies on the video in the afternoon, and retreating early and dragged, to bed. After an hour's conversation, he is flagging and, distracted, to be revived only temporarily, by a glass of wine and a delicious lunch prepared by Prue.

Will his book be as malevolent as that of his friend Alan Clark? "I was surprised to find that I wasn't being particularly bitchy," he says eventually in his mesmeric, radio-friendly voice. "Illness puts a different perspective on things."

You suspect Critchley is often too tired to do more than tick off the days until he can abandon any pretence at duty, in favour of sitting in the garden with Prue, watching the ducks waddle in the back yard.

## A breed apart on Exmoor

The cautionary story of a unique pony and a tribe of bureaucratic meddlers

AFTER years of being tamed, nibbled away at and generally ruined by farmers, foresters and barn-converters, Exmoor has suddenly become what must surely be the most fussed-over patch of wild country in the entire world. No fewer than 25 statutory bodies are involved, and herds of semi-wild bureaucrats are now to be found roaming the hills, offering millions of pounds in grants for mutually contradictory purposes.

The question is, which among this extraordinarily rich variety of bureaucratic species and sub-species will prove the fittest, and survive? The answer will come too late for the Exmoor red grouse, which at one time had as much reason to fear August 12 as their Scottish cousins. In theory they still do, since — such are the strange ways of conservationists — they have no special protection against being shot, but there are so far as we know only six of them left. True, these few have the sense to stay on Dunkery Beacon

MARGOT NORMAN

where the National Trust forbids shooting, but only the sunniest optimist would put that down to an evolutionary development in avian brainpower. The grouse, I fear, have had it. Exmoor ponies on the other hand, look like being winners, even though there are still fewer genuine examples of this strange, primitive breed than there are giant pandas. The shaggy pony story is a useful cautionary tale and, because it stands a good chance of having a happy ending, I shall tell it to you.

As Dr Sue Baker shows in her erudite tome *Survival Of The Fittest: A Natural History of the Exmoor Pony*, this direct descendant of the prehistoric horse made it as far as the 1990s only by the skin of its distinctly peculiar teeth. By the beginning of the war farmers and carriers no longer had any use for them, and by the 1950s the combined efforts of a few who stole them from the soldiers' who had used them as target practice had reduced the number of pure-bred Exmoor ponies to under 50.

There were plenty of cross-bred riding ponies about with some of the Exmoor's sturdy characteristics but only a few individuals realised the importance of maintaining the pure-bred gene pool and formed the Exmoor Pony Society. The whole point of the breed, as they saw, was that it would be able to maintain its unique hardness only by being left to fend for itself.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of

Agriculture missed this point when it finally abandoned its policy of turning the moor into farmland and decided instead to start doling out ESA (environmentally sensitive area) grants for keeping the place as wild as possible. You could, said MAFF, have a grant of up to £50 a hectare so long as you didn't let animals graze it between November and April. "There," said the men from Whitehall, "that'll stop people using this money to stock up with sheep and overgraze the precious moor."

They pretty soon heard about the Exmoor pony, as did the then Agriculture Secretary, John Gummer, who had his Easter holiday ruined by angry phone calls from Exmoor worthies. Many of these people still erroneously believe that Brussels was responsible for the problem, so I can only assume the ministry went in for one of its disingenuous blame-shifting propaganda exercises before hastily writing in for an exemption for the ponies.

Anyway, the upshot was a new set of regulations heavily influenced by the ponies' champions and the National Park Authority, which is now finding it much easier to discourage people from mating Exmoors with wretched spotted stallions in order to produce little coloured riding ponies which will fetch £300 as against the £60-£100 they might get for a pure-bred Exmoor.

THE best news from the ponies' point of view is that they have been discovered (by at least two tribes of bureaucrats) to be the most ecologically correct mowing machines ever devised. They are now much in demand, and have been dispatched to graze the White Cliffs of Dover, stretches of Dorset moor and other fragile places with tough, invasive grasses and weeds.

With those peculiar teeth of theirs, the ponies will dig up bracken tubers to get at the roots, pull up dandelions by the combined efforts of their heads and mouths, and munch away on who stole them from the soldiers' who had used them as target practice had reduced the number of pure-bred Exmoor ponies to under 50.

The Exmoor Society would like to see all two-legged creatures apart from its own members banned from its beloved moor. But if, like me, you mean to put on your walking boots and spend August defying them, please don't forget the country code on no account offer your sandwiches to a pony or a bureaucrat.

Political loyalties take precedence when Washington singles are looking for a mate, says Tom Rhodes

## Love me, love my party ideology

Bill Clinton is said to have been so engrossed in the vagaries of his economic policy that he barely registered when James Carville, his principal political consultant, entered the Oval office and announced that he was engaged to Mary Matalin, the Republican strategist who had once described the president as "a philandering, pot-smoking draft dodger".

Their marriage was one of the strangest curiosities to have surfaced from the 1992 election trail and one which caused some consternation on both sides. Critics were stupefied. How could Matalin, the former deputy manager for the Bush campaign, wed an ideologue who had been at the heart of Clinton's new Democratic order? Matalin, in suitably irreverent tones, claimed later: "We agree on Nafta, Ross Perot and David Duke." The rest of the time, she says, the couple hide sharp objects.

Such a match, in Washington at least, is regarded as highly unusual and very much the exception to the rule. For most of the staffers, lobbyists and other political animals who prowl the corridors of power on Capitol Hill, dating is as important a part of the political process as the next Bill to pass through the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Washington attracts a certain type of person who not

only affiliates to a political party but also see it as a way of life. Spending quality time with someone from the other camp, they claim, would lead to serious splits every time they ran into a homeless person or Hillary's face appeared on television. Some claim that the wrong relationship can be a career liability, particularly when they are

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A mating game in the corridors of power

their lives are dictated by the machine. They go to Democratic or Republican fundraising events and parties, they spend all of their time mixing in the same circles and, quite simply, they do not meet people from the other side.

The confrontation between the two sides is so apparent that it is even being reflected in well-established dating agencies where, it seems, your position on health care reform is as important as your last check up.

At Georgetown Connection, for instance, an agency which bills itself as Washington's oldest dating service, the whole shape of "client placing" has recently been changed to reflect the nature of the clientele. Recent complaints have forced

the agency's owner to rewrite the questionnaire so that clients must specify whether they are Democrat or Republican.

"The political factor in this town is vastly important," says Leora Hoffman, who has just bought Georgetown Connection. "It doesn't matter whether you are a lawyer or a staffer on Capitol Hill, your politics reflect your global view and that must affect the relationship that you are in."

A quarter of those who use her services stipulate that they must date someone of the same party or political leaning. For most of the rest it is an important consideration. Values, character and upbringing are all thought to be dictated



Mary Matalin and James Carville: a couple who crossed the political divide

or determined by the colour of your politics. "Your politics are your morals. It's what you are all about," says Jody Triandiflou, the legislative assistant to a Republican congressman. She only dates Republicans and would never even contemplate a Saturday night at the cinema in the company of a Democrat.

Carolyn Burkhardt, 29, a Democratic political consultant, was particularly intrigued by the looks of her recent date until he started arguing with her about Clinton's foreign policy. From now on she says she will only step out with Democrats.

Although single-party dating, as it is now called, is to be found throughout Washington's largely white communities, it is at its most prevalent on Capitol Hill itself, where the constant election battles every two years create a sort of trench warfare almost unimaginable elsewhere.

Christopher Rousa, a Republican legislative director, says antagonism on the other side of the House would make it impossible for him to even approach them for an evening out.

"It is a constant fight and an argument each day of the year," he says. "The last thing you need is to take that sort of thing home with you every night, let alone go to bed with it."

Even the restaurants and bars tend to be dictated by political shades. Heads restaurant on Capitol Hill is widely considered as Republican territory, while Chief Ike's Marmosa Room in Adams Morgan and the Tom Tom Club are seen as unofficial Democratic turf.

So political are the single-party daters, it seems, that they waste little time in asking superficial questions. "Are you a member of the National Rifle Association?" is a popular opener for either side. Others claim they can tell by the person's clothes or hairstyle. If there is the smallest sign of conflicting affiliation, the meeting is swiftly terminated.

### LEGACY TO LIFE



"And I shall put my spirit into you, and ye shall live and I shall place you in your own land"

Ezekiel 37: 14

This generation has been chosen to bear witness to the fulfilment of a biblical promise, the ingathering of the Jewish people in their own land. You can be part of this historical drama by leaving a legacy in your Will in favour of the Jewish Philanthropic Association for Israel and the Middle East (JPALME) and your name will live for eternity in the Book of Remembrance in Jerusalem.

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Trench fever grips Rwandan refugee camp... helping teatime hand for the disabled... sleeping pills without a hangover...

## Return of an old enemy

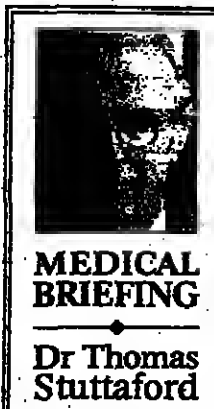
STORIES of deprivation and human degradation caused by war, famine and overcrowding have often been rendered more terrible by accounts of the diseases which flourish in these conditions. In earlier centuries jail or ship fever were some of the nastier hazards of being incarcerated in a prison or a ship's hold. Jail fever's equivalent in the First World War was trench fever, which affected thousands, left them ill for months, but fortunately was rarely fatal. Jail and ship fever are synonyms for epidemic typhus, which is now reported to have broken out in Rwandan refugee camps.

Trench fever and typhus are related in that they are rickettsial — acute infectious diseases caused by ticks, mites or body lice infected with parasitic microorganisms. Differentiating between the many rickettsial diseases, which include Rocky Mountain fever, epidemic typhus, Q fever and trench fever, is a medical student's nightmare.

The organisms which cause

these diseases in general display the characteristics of bacteria, but also have some similarities in behaviour with viruses. The life history of the organism is divided between an insect vector and an animal host. In the case of epidemic typhus and trench fever the hosts are humans and the vectors body lice.

The diseases all give rise to similar symptoms, albeit of varying severity. The initial presumptive diagnosis is made after consideration of the symptoms and the environment, to be confirmed when the results of



MEDICAL BRIEFING  
Dr Thomas Stuttard

complex laboratory tests are known. But so grave are the illnesses that the treatment should be started before the diagnosis has been confirmed.

Given the living conditions of the Rwandan refugees, which must compare in terms of hygiene and overcrowding to those of a 19th-century jail, it was to be expected that an outbreak of typhus, jail fever, would occur in

those camps. Exactly 80 years after the start of the First World War, which saw the largest ever recorded epidemic

of trench fever, another rickettsial infection, epidemic typhus, is threatening to compound the horrors of war with the misery of disease.

The typhus organism is excreted in lice faeces. Later, when the patient is driven by the irritation of the bite to scratch it, they unknowingly enable the organism to penetrate the skin and introduce the infection. Prevention of the disease by eradication of the lice with insecticides is the primary method of control.

Typhus has an incubation period of seven to 14 days. The symptoms are fever, headache, a rash which appears on the fourth day, and later circulatory failure with subsequent heart and kidney failure, and the development of pneumonia or encephalitis.

Two antibiotics, chloramphenicol and the longer-acting tetracyclines, are effective, but they knock out the organism rather than destroy it. The patients with typhus also need intensive care as well as antibiotics, otherwise adults or older children who catch it face a 60 per cent chance of dying.

## Kettle advice

IN THE words of the old music-hall song "Everything Stops for Tea", tea drinking is an important part of daily routine. Its importance while working is dwarfed by the role it plays once the person retires; thereafter making a cup increasingly assumes an almost ritualistic role.

In older age groups, or for those who suffer from arthritic wrists, poor grip, a shake or poor sight, pouring a boiling kettle into a teapot without spilling or risking scalding becomes much more difficult. The ability to make a cup of tea is one of the criteria used to judge whether a person is fit to be discharged from hospital.

A research team from the rehabilitation unit at Southampton University has recently investigated the best type of kettle for those who have problems.

The results of their research, compressed into a best-buy table coupled with a discussion on the ease with which a person with a particular disability can pour, has been recently published in

the journal *Care of the Elderly*. Jug-style mini-kettles were best for those with poor grips or with only one hand, but were not easily managed by people with a tremor. The traditional kettle was handled reasonably well by everybody including those with a tremor, but was not managed quite as steadily as a jug-style kettle by patients with one hand.

The modern jug-style kettle did not score highly unless it was cordless and was only the first choice of those who had a minimally impaired grip or were one-handed.

## Sweet dreams

THE MISUSE of barbiturates led to doctors abandoning their prescription for the relief of insomnia. It now seems that similar action will be taken to restrict the availability of temazepam, one of the most widely used hypnotics.

Sleeping pills should never be used regularly but are useful when travelling or for other occasions when a patient has to face a transient cause of sleeplessness. It is reasonable too for the chronic insomniac to take one from time to time to ensure an occasional good night's sleep.

Recently, two new sleeping pills have become available. The first to reach the market was Zimovane (zopiclone) which provides a good sleep for five or six hours. Sleep occasioned by Zimovane is as good in quality as that from barbiturates or benzodiazepines but has the advantage that it is reputed not to be habit forming, and to have fewer side effects and be less liable to give rise to a hangover, than the older drugs.

The other new sleeping pill introduced within the last couple of months is Stilnox (zolpidem).

It, too, is as effective as benzodiazepines and, like Zimovane, is said to have fewer residual effects than the older drugs, to be free of addictive qualities and in the overwhelming majority of cases allows the patient to awake next day without morning drowsiness.

# Blood donors at birth

Umbilical cords could provide bone marrow for transplants in the future, reports Dr Abi Berger

A blood bank with a difference is due to open its doors in Bristol later this year. It will store blood from the umbilical cords of newborn babies which will be used to help children with diseases such as leukaemias, lymphomas and certain rare types of anaemias who sometimes require a bone marrow transplant if chemotherapy alone has failed.

The Umbilical Cord Blood Bank is being set up by Dr Jill Hows and Professor Ben Bradfield at Southmead Hospital in the 1980s the discovery in the 1980s that the blood contained in a baby's umbilical cord immediately after birth is rich in the same cells — stem cells — that are found in normal bone marrow. A specialist at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, Edward Boyse, suggested that the stem cells needed to replenish a patient's bone marrow could be obtained from a newborn baby's umbilical cord, instead of from another person's bones.

It is a simple idea, which, according to Dr Hows, has several advantages over the present system of relying on bone marrow donation. While the search for a suitable donor may take many weeks, the Umbilical Cord Blood Bank will be able to offer immediate access to cord blood samples "off the shelf".

Hunting for individuals who have registered themselves as potential bone marrow donors can be time-consuming and sometimes fruitless. People change address, may be on holiday or may even be ill themselves just when their services are required. Blood samples taken at birth are frozen, stored and can be instantly retrieved.

The part of the umbilical cord which will be used would normally be thrown away with the placenta, so a "waste" product will be put to good use.

The donation of cord blood takes place only after a normal

delivery, and written consent for donation will be requested from the mother several weeks before the birth at one of her routine antenatal checks. As with any other blood or organ donation, it is essentially a gift. However, unlike bone marrow donation, which can mean up to a week off work for the donor (for a small operation under general anaesthesia), the procedure is completely harmless to both mother and baby.

Before she signs the consent form, the mother-to-be should be fully informed that she might wish to retrieve her own baby's donation of cord blood from the bank, in the unfortunate event that her own child developed leukaemia, or another disease, for which a bone marrow transplant is recommended.

The first successful transplant using umbilical cord blood in a human was reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 1989, but so far too few have been performed to tell if the procedure is viable. The Bristol group's initial studies will attempt to compare the success rate of bone marrow transplants using cord blood donations, and transplants using conventional bone marrow.

A £60,000 stem cell laboratory opened earlier this year at Southmead Hospital to conduct research into the technique. It has been estimated that the shelf life of each 100 ml donation will be more than ten years.

Researchers are looking at ways to increase the number of stem cells in each sample using biological growth factors, so that in future cord blood transplants may be available to adults, too. A 100 ml donation is sufficient for a child, but not enough for an adult. Dr Hows and her

colleagues are also investigating the possibility that transplants using cord blood result in less severe graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) in the recipients — a condition which occurs if the transplanted marrow cells start to fight the body of their host, with occasionally fatal results. A baby's immune system is not as developed as an adult's, and therefore cord blood is less likely to provoke severe foreign reactions.

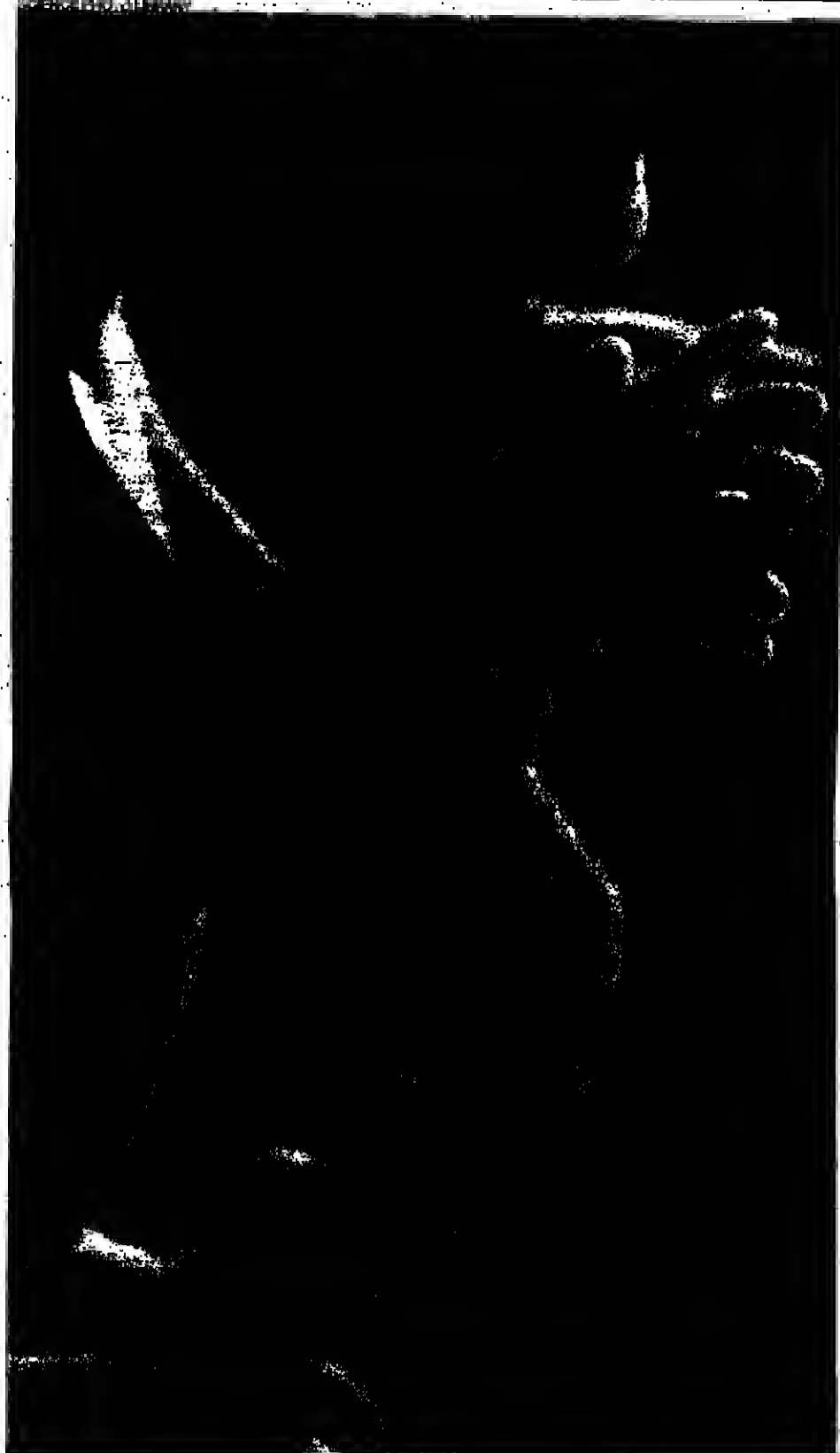
While this future holds great hope for the future, it is still highly experimental. And, as Dr Jackie Cornish, co-ordinator of the new Bone Marrow Transplant Unit at

Bristol Children's Hospital points out, some of the complications that used to be associated with using donors who are not related to the patient no longer pose such a threat. For example, using the latest advances in molecular biology, the haematologists (blood specialists) at Bristol use a system for removing the T-cells — which are known to cause GVHD — from the donated bone marrow. This process has all but eradicated the occurrence of severe GVHD in Bristol.

Dr Cornish also argues that the time factor is not as critical as some people believe: "Pa-

tients with acute leukaemia cannot be given a transplant until their disease is brought into remission anyway, and the time taken for this state to be reached provides an ideal window of opportunity for finding a well-matched donor. These days, using the existing system of donor panels, suitable matches are usually found within one month."

With more than 6,000 babies delivered a year at Southmead Hospital, the idea is that the bank will build up a large collection of cord blood samples — the greater the choice, the more likely it will be that suitable matches will be found.



Blood samples taken at birth are frozen, stored and can be instantly retrieved

There is a town in America where happiness comes in the shape of small, torpedo-shaped pills. Wenatchee in Washington State was once known only for its apples. Now it has a new, more dubious, claim to fame: as the Prozac capital of the world.

Prozac is the most prescribed anti-depressant in America. But even by American standards Wenatchee's appetite for the drug is remarkable, thanks to the efforts of one local man, psychologist Dr James Goodwin.

Should all pessimists be taking Prozac every day?

## A doctor who wants to put happiness on prescription

Dr Goodwin has been called The Pied Piper of Prozac. He claims to have prescribed the drug, as a close equivalent, to every one of his 700 patients. A Vietnam veteran and former marine, he argues that every-

one is depressed. They just don't realise it until they take Prozac.

An *Everyman* film on BBC1 this Sunday at 10.40pm shows Dr Goodwin at work. Entitled as a visionary by clients and condemned as the leader of a cult by his critics, he is clearly neither. What you see instead is a big, bearded, soft-hearted man with one idea: that all our woes can be traced to a chemical imbalance in the brain.

This is an interesting thesis, unexplored in the film, which instead becomes sidetracked by a pointless confrontation between Dr Goodwin and the Prozac Survivors Support Group who claim the drug can cause personality changes and violent behaviour.

However, one of Dr Goodwin's critics, psychiatrist Dr Peter Kramer, takes a different and more interesting stand, arguing against the widespread prescribing of anti-depressants on moral grounds. He wants suffering reinstated as an acceptable and necessary fact of life.

Dr Goodwin sees Prozac differently: one of a new class of drugs heralding a post-depression age. "I became a believer after seeing what Prozac did to me. For the first time in my life I went 'Whoa! This is the way life really is'".

So threatened do Dr Goodwin's professional colleagues feel by his behaviour that the Washington State Board of Psychology is investigating him on charges of incompetence and unethical behaviour on the grounds that he diagnoses depression within minutes of meeting his patients and recommends the same drug and therapy for everyone.

Psychiatrists fear that if anti-depressants are handed out too freely, doctors will be classed with barmen pouring whiskies or dealers selling lines of cocaine. However, there is a difference between Prozac and the so-called recreational drugs of alcohol and cocaine: Prozac does not provide pleasure but restores the capacity for pleasure.

Dr Peter Kramer described the drug in his bestseller, *Listening to Prozac*, as a "mood brightener", a medicine that can brighten the episodically down moods of those who are not clinically depressed without causing euphoria or the side effects associated with drugs such as cocaine and amphetamines.

Dr Kramer asked why a person born with too little "joy juice", but who falls short of being clinically depressed, should not be given more.

It is extremely difficult to get psychiatrists to take this question seriously. To them it is tantamount to drug pushing. They cling to their clinical definition of depression — loss of appetite, difficulty sleeping — and maintain it is only ethical for doctors to treat the genuinely ill.

Yet doctors already provide some services to those who are not ill — cosmetic surgery, for instance. Nor do they object to the life-long prescribing of anti-depressants for those who — in their judgment — need them. The analogy is with insulin for diabetes: a chemical imbalance — whether in the brain or the pancreas — deserves correction. The question is what level of imbalance

deserves correction. When does the proper treatment of illness become improper interference with the human condition?

Dr Goodwin argues that if we value optimism over pessimism, activity over passivity and happiness over sadness — as we do — then people born with too little "joy juice" should be entitled to ask for more. The onus is now on psychiatrists — and others — who disagree to say why they should be denied.

JEREMY LAURANCE



The Pied Piper of Prozac: Dr James Goodwin

## Eczema Relieved

If you suffer from eczema, you should know about a new book *The Complete Eczema Handbook*. This book contains all the latest up to date information on eczema problems and how to handle them, in particular tips on preventing and controlling outbreaks.

There are many different types of eczema, even though the symptoms can be identical such as red spots, skin dryness, scaling, soreness, frequent irritation or itching of the affected areas and possibly blisters. What's more, one kind of eczema may change over time to a different one. *The Complete Eczema Handbook* identifies the different types of eczema, shows how the risk from everyday items such as cosmetics, clothing and jewelry can be minimised and what can be done about the domestic causes such as household mite, household cleaning products and air pollution. There are also simple-to-use methods

for identifying dietary causes of eczema as well as special ways to control stress induced outbreaks. Alternative therapies such as homeopathy, acupuncture, osteopathy, naturopathy, hypnosis and hypnotherapy are also covered, together with useful contact addresses. Many people are putting up with troublesome eczema symptoms because they are unaware of new treatments and the welcome relief that is now available.

Order *The Complete Eczema Handbook* now, direct from the publisher for only £9.95 which includes postage and packaging. Simply send your name, address and book title with payment (cheque or Visa/Access with exp. date) to Carmel plc, Dept. Alresford, Essex CO7 8AP, allowing up to 14 days for delivery. You can return the book at any time for a full refund if not satisfied.



**Akzo Nobel N.V.** (formerly Akzo N.V.)  
Registered Office at Arnhem, the Netherlands  
Report for the 1st half of 1994\*

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Millions of guilders (NLG)	January-June 1994	1993 **
Net sales	11,341	10,584
Operating costs	(10,329)	(9,866)
Operating income	1,012	718
Financing charges	(149)	(139)
Operating income less financing charges	863	579
Taxes	(251)	(145)
Earnings of consolidated companies from normal operations, after taxes	612	434
Earnings from nonconsolidated companies	46	45
Extraordinary items	(75)	(41)
Earnings before minority interest	583	438
Minority interest	(14)	(5)
Net income	569	433
Net income per share, in NLG	8.01	6.10
Ditto, before extraordinary items	9.07	6.67
Common stock, in thousands of shares	71,028	71,023 ***

### SALES AND OPERATING INCOME BY GROUP

Millions of guilders	January-June 1994	1993 **	Operating Income	January-June 1994	1993 **
Net sales					
Chemicals	4,082	3,794	Chemicals	372	241
Coatings	3,492	3,314	Coatings	285	198
Pharma	1,925	1,767	Pharma	330	280
Fibers	1,849	1,700	Fibers	58	21
Other activities and intercompany deliveries	(7)	9	Other activities and nonallocated items	(33)	(22)
Total	11,341	10,584	Total	1,012	718

\* The data included in this report are unaudited.  
\*\* For the first half of 1993 pro forma Akzo Nobel figures are stated, as a comparison with the pre-merger Akzo results is not meaningful. For the

assumptions on which these figures are based, reference is made to the complete report (see below).  
\*\*\* At December 31, 1993

**Sales and income**  
In the second quarter of 1994, Akzo Nobel continued to outperform the previous year, with NLG 288 million net income against NLG 217 million (pro forma) in 1993.

Net income before extraordinary items rose by 48% to NLG 563 million. Operating income was up NLG 186 million, or 52%, to NLG 547 million, due to higher sales volume and the effects of cost reduction programs.

Second-quarter 1994 sales of NLG 5.6 billion, 5% higher than last year, brought the six-month figure to NLG 11.3 billion, up 7% from the corresponding period of 1993. Of this increase, 6% is attributable to higher volume and some 1% to higher average selling prices. The balance of acquisitions and divestments as well as the effect of exchange rate changes was practically nil.

In the first half of 1994, NLG 569 million net income was realized, exceeding last year's NLG 433 million by 31%.

Akzo Nobel's net income per share for the first half of 1994 amounted to NLG 8.01, against a pro forma figure of NLG 6.10 for the same period of 1993. The NLG 8.01 also compares favorably with Akzo's pre-merger NLG 6.73 for the first half of 1993 (before extraordinary items: NLG 9.07, versus NLG 7.63).

**Outlook**  
The sales volume increase in Europe in the first half year reflects that the recession in this region is bottoming out and that some recovery of the economy is noticeable. Economic growth in the United States continues. Under these circumstances, we expect that Akzo Nobel's results in the second half of 1994 will compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1993.

Arnhem, August 3, 1994

The Board of Management

Copies of the complete report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents: Barclays Bank PLC, BCS Depository Services, 168 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3HP and Midland Securities Service, Paying Agency Section, 5th floor Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA. The report for the 3rd quarter of 1994 will be published on November 2.



## Janet Daley



**■ If ordinary bad behaviour is not controlled in young boys, it will spiral out of control**

While you are still shaking your head over that 14-year-old delinquent who ran amok in Centre Parcs, let me ask you a question. Why is it that you and I can see instantly what an idiotic idea it was to think that transplanting this boy to an idyllic, family holiday village would do any good? Perhaps because we have either raised, or at least been acquainted with, real children. For even if those children did not have the social or psychological disadvantages of the boy whom Essex social services were "treating", our experience is still relevant.

The radical idea that I wish to propose is that a mundane truth known to every sensible parent might be central to the problem of anti-social youths. That is, that bad — even very bad — behaviour is not abnormal in children. To have overseen the upbringing of any child, however normal and secure his family life, is to know that there is a pretty clear continuum between the casually destructive aggression of many common-or-garden four-year-olds

with uncontrollable impulse. A clever young professional thief would have been more careful to cover his tracks and give his activities a less obvious pattern. The Rat Boy is a compulsive absconder, slipping frenetically from one halfway to another with unnecessary bravado.

For all the world, they remind me of any number of little boys I have known whose waking hours were spent in frenzied, demonic exertion to the exhausted despair of their parents. Having had only daughters, my experience of this was limited to the boys I encountered at the various playgroups, nurseries and primary schools to which the odyssey of child-rearing took me. At virtually all of these places — in every class, at every children's party — there was at least one little boy who was a terror to his peers and a problem for the adults.

Hyperactive and wantonly destructive, apparently living only to smash and grab, such little boys dog the daily life of every primary teacher. They are hell

**The rash of delinquency results from society neglecting its duty**

to deal with, but their behaviour falls within the range of the normal. That is, they are not monsters, nor are they — in the technical sense — mentally disturbed. What accounts for this very common strain of infant male miscreant is a subject for research; almost certainly it is connected to physiology. Boy babies are more likely than girls to be born with immature nervous systems, which cause them to cry more and sleep less than girl babies.

Girls mature and become socialised earlier than boys. While an exclusively female group of pre-school children will be quite capable of organising itself into orderly and fair-minded play, perfectly normal seven-year-old males will run riot if not supervised. Most of these boys become tractable eventually, provided they are given a great deal of supervision and treated with consistent firmness. Because their behaviour is out of their own control, they need structure and constraint more than most children.

The kind of systematic laxness which is a feature of permissive regimes at school or at home is death to them. Until they can grow into self-control, they must be restrained by confident grown-ups. If they are not, they will become locked into more and more desperate, attention-seeking volatility.

The present epidemic of notorious young delinquents does not constitute some new, unprecedented social phenomenon. They are simply the result of a society which has decided to abdicate its responsibilities to the immature.

The Tories have sold their souls to market forces, and now want to sell the nation's, says David Selbourne

## Citizens must protect the civic order

Yesterday's report in *The Times* suggesting that the Conservative Party is to place civic values and institutions at the centre of its policy concerns is welcome, as is Tony Blair's recent hint of a new Labour doctrine of parental responsibility in education. But there is little likelihood of Labour being transformed into a genuinely civic party. It still sees duty primarily as that which the State owes to its dependants, not that which the citizen owes to himself, his fellows and the civic order.

However, in a climate of public anxiety about the nation's civic condition, the Conservatives' difficulties are greater. For blow by blow, the Government has in recent years been striking at the very heart of British civic life. Its piecemeal "privatisation" and "marketisation" of national civic institutions has involved putting out to tender some of the principal obligations of the civic order to its citizens. The very institutions which a government has a duty to defend, which give the public its sense of identity and society its civic coherence, are being gradually cast to the winds of "market forces". To disable their civic ethos is to disable the civic order itself.

Moreover, the absence of a written constitution imposes a duty upon those who rule us to take special care with the integrity of the vulnerable institutions of the civic order, the well-being of which rests upon the

common upholding of the civic bond.

Already partly "privatised" and "marketised" or else the subject of further anti-civic plans to that end are the Royal Mail, the prison service, the health service, Customs and Excise, the BBC, the schools inspectorate, the Inland Revenue, the national air traffic control agency and many other civic agencies. A Home Office review — which will make recommendations, without public debate, to the Home Secretary next January — is discussing proposals to "hive off" to sundry agencies and private security firms forensic work, the summoning of defendants, executing warrants, custodialism of criminal records, licensing functions, deportations, policing of public events and the provision of crime-prevention advice. This is to threaten the rule of law itself.

For it is to the civic order acting through its instruments, the State and the law, and not to market-winners, that the citizen owes his duty. That such assaults on the civic order should be driven by no higher

purpose than the reduction of taxes adds civic insult to civic injury.

We pay our taxes in large part so that precisely these institutions can be protected and maintained in the interests of all; so that private interest shall not govern the public weal; so that a line can be drawn, and preserved, between the public and the private domains.

Now we learn that support services, training, maintenance and even the armed forces' ammunition stores are to be "hived off". It is ethically unacceptable that the physical liberty of our fellow-citizens has already come to be placed, in some prisons, in the charge of private profit-making organisations, towards which the individual owes no civic duty whatever. Shall the weapons by which the civic order must defend its citizenry next be placed in the custody of private firms? And nuclear weapons also? Or if not, where is the line to be drawn, upon what criteria, subject to what public scrutiny, and when?

It is remarkable that backbench

Tories should recently have been so quick to register their anxiety about the relationship between Church and State — an issue of major civic importance — while so few of them have had the moral and political courage openly to oppose the headlong vandalism now in train.

The reason is, perhaps, that many in the Conservative Party have made a Faustian pact with Friedmanism, and cannot turn back. Other Tories, those who remain silent while painfully aware of the harms being done to the nation, have stood by while civic morality itself has been progressively discredited.

In utilitarian terms, introducing self-managing agencies, internal markets and the spirit of competition into national civic institutions may be defensible, but at great moral cost. How much is a commercialised "delivery system in health care" worth, against the demoralisation of doctors and nurses? What price "producer choice" in the BBC, when the spokesmen of a once-great public institution speak of broadcasting as an "industry", and listeners or viewers as "consumers"?

The nation, in its civic self, is at a crossroads. It is well that it should be so. Apologists have tried to argue that the "better services" obtained by the marketisation of public and civic institutions outweigh the deeper loss. I believe that a Waterloo beckons.

The true citizen knows that running a prison is not "the same as running a hotel", as a Faustian Tory marketer has asserted; that beggars are not merely "inconvenient" or "offensive"; and that caring and "service-delivery" are not the same thing. Indeed, had the majority of the people been educated to an understanding of the duties of the civic order to its citizens — chief of which is to preserve itself in the interests of all — the Government might be facing an insurrection. For in my judgment the citizen is duty bound to help prevent the dissolution of the civic order by all means in his power.

"I do not believe you can just wrench the Church of England away from its history, its tradition, just like that," declared the Bishop of London the other day. No more can the integrity of other institutions of the civic order be "wrenched away" from the citizen body "just like that". In a nation with a latent civic spirit as profound as Britain's, only a national civic party which might arouse such spirit is lacking.

## A church of little tyrants

This week's fuss over the correct language for a gravestone is another symptom of the national plague of busybodydom

History has given the Church of England a near-monopoly of the ancient churchyards. "The curlew tolls the knell of parting day, / The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea, / The ploughman homeward plods his weary way, / And leaves the world to mum and dad and me," as Thomas Gray might have written in his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard". This monopoly makes the regulations imposed by local Anglican vicars and consistory courts a matter of more than pure denominational interest.

The case which has arisen in Lancashire is a little local scandal. Like a little gas leak, a little scandal should be attended to, in case it ends with a big explosion. Frederick Brown died at the age of 83 and was buried at Freckleton. The inscription his family wanted on his tombstone was: "In loving memory of Frederick Martin Brown who died on 28 December, 1992. A devoted, much loved husband, dad and granddad." These words are the subject of the dispute.

The Reverend Stephen Brian has not always been a stickler about the phrases used on tombstones. Unfortunately, three years ago he read an Anglican pamphlet called *The Churchyard's Handbook*. Before 1991 he had not even been aware of this document, and had happily allowed tombstones to contain dreaded words such as "dad" or "granddad". He had even allowed a "mum" or two to creep in. The *Churchyard's Handbook* is austere. "An epitaph is a public document and not a cosy one at that. Nicknames or pet names, 'mum', 'dad', 'Ginger', inscribed in stone would carry overtones of the dog cemetery unsuitable for the resting place of Christian men or women." That condescending reference to the "dog cemetery" is strangely supercilious, but also inaccurate. I have never known a dog to be called "mum" or "dad", although I have known cats to be called "Ginger". The *Churchyard's Handbook* has a disagreeable tone of sanctimoniousness.

Unfortunately the vicar thought it his duty to enforce these petty rules, which deny families the right to refer to people they love in the terms they actually used when they were alive. He would not let the Browns refer to their father as their "dad" or to their grandfather as their "granddad". Although for three years he had himself seen nothing wrong with the practice, he was converted by the adulated propriety of the *Churchyard's Handbook*. The family appealed to the consistory court. The chancellor, John Bullimore and his registrar, Tom Hoyle, turned up in their wigs, listened to the argument and inspected the churchyard.



William Rees-Mogg

The chancellor decided in favour of the vicar. He used the "thin end of the wedge" argument. I've met that argument on dozens of committees. In my experience it is almost invariably used to defend injustice, to refuse sympathy or to obstruct reform. Mr Bullimore was terrified by the language that might infiltrate our churchyards if "dad" and "granddad" were permitted. "If the argument was that one needed to use words used by the family it would be impossible to use 'Dad' or 'Grandad' without also allowing words such as 'Mum', 'Mam', 'Da', 'Grandpa' or 'Nan'." Now what can be the future of a country in which, and I am reliably assured, such dangerous words as "Mam" or "Da" are among the very first words uttered by innocent babies?

One might think, might one not, as our legal friends say, that this farce had been carried far enough, even for a people as congenitally absurd as the English? If so, one would have reckoned without my dear old friend Bill Westwood, the Bishop of Peterborough, who served with me for

four years on the Broadcasting Standards Council. The council then, had to concern itself with a different sort of unacceptable language.

The bishop popped up, as he sometimes does, on *The World at One*. No harm in that, you might think, as our legal friends also say. He had an alternative to the "dog" cemetery which had arisen in the mind of the author of the *Churchyard's Handbook*. "I am very sorry for the Browns. Plainly they may well feel that they can go to a corporation cemetery, which might suit them better." Bill Westwood himself really does know better than that. A grieving family come to the Church of England, wanting to record their love for their grandfather in their own language. A Church of

England bishop refers them around the corner to the "corporation cemetery".

Anyone who reads the Gospels forms a view of the character of Jesus. Again and again, Jesus puts human sympathy ahead of petty, or even important, regulations. His treatment of the woman of Samaria, his statement that the Sabbath is made for man, "not man for the Sabbath", his injunction to let little children come to him, his criticism of the Pharisees — all speak of someone who put love first and petty regulations a long way behind. The language that Chancellor Bullimore finds so deplorable — "dad", "granddad", "mum", "mam", "da", "grandpa" or "nan" — is the language of love. The suggestion that Jesus would want us to run churchyards so as to exclude this simple but hallowed language is grotesque. Such a religion has nothing to do with Christianity, but everything to do with provincial respectability.

This old-fashioned propriety does not reflect the modern Church of

England, though it does remind me of the Church of England as it was when I was a child. That was a lace-curtain church, in which respectability was often given undue weight. This patronising attitude has much more to do with the current mood of nosy-parkerism in Britain, with regulators of all kinds, statutory and self-appointed, claiming the right to interfere with other people's conduct for do-gooding or "correctness" reasons of one sort or another. Britain is becoming like a second-rate Edwardian public school, where the prefects rebuke the juniors for having the wrong buttons of their waistcoats unfastened.

One can hardly listen to a news bulletin or open a newspaper without learning of some new proposal to interfere in our lives. In the past two days, there has been the suggestion that we would all be fitter if we returned to the wartime diet of potatoes with very little butter, cheese, meat, chocolate or sugar. As that insipid "diet" gave me and the majority of my adolescent contemporaries acute acne, of a kind fortunately now rare, I would not recommend it as a recipe for health. The Government is also proposing to introduce a "smart" driving licence, on the European Community model, complete with the driver's photograph. No doubt much of this petty regulation is irritating rather than seriously damaging, but the right to intervene is claimed by more and more authorities, and when they do have a legal right they use it in increasingly arbitrary ways.

This infection of busybodydom has become a plague. It makes the Church of England behave with supercilious pomposity to a grieving family. There is no shortage of similar well-intentioned bossiness in the Catholic Church to which I belong. The environmentalists are notorious for their desire to mind their neighbour's business; so are all the support groups, for women, for gays, for ethnic groups. The very good these groups do often seems to impel them to excessive interference. The Conservatives do it; in local government the Liberals do it when they have a chance; Labour actually believes in doing it; the European Community exists to do it.

We are bound by these chains and must break out of them. To return to Gray's Country Churchyard, what we need is to encourage

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood.

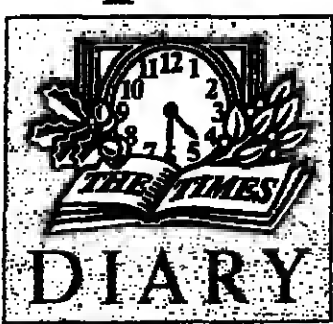
There are far too many little tyrants in modern Britain, and not enough village Hampdens.

## Too sheepish

LORD HOWE of Aberavon is clearly determined to hang on to his "dead sheep" reputation. The great man has given specific instructions that *Conflict of Interest*, his eagerly awaited expose of life in the Thatcher Governments, should not be launched during the Conservative Party conference.

According to publishers Macmillan, Howe has ordered on "moral" grounds that the book should not appear until the week afterwards — so selflessly depriving himself of those lucrative conference book-signing sessions so beloved of the likes of the Lords Lawson, Tebbit and Parkinson. "He didn't want to take the limelight," says Tania Stobbs, the book's editor.

Baroness Thatcher, of course, started out with similar good intentions last year — until the *Daily Mirror's* splashing of supposed extracts overshadowed the Blackpool conference. But Howe's opus is unlikely to cause the same stir. "It's a detailed analysis of the workings of government," says Stobbs. Seeing sales slipping before her eyes, she hastily adds: "But it will shed a different light on the



end of the Thatcher Government — so it will embarrass her." Maverick Tory MP Teresa Gorman, who profitably sprinkled copies of her anti-Maastricht book *The Bastards* around last year's conference, is unimpressed. "I can't believe Geoffrey Howe's memoirs could overshadow anything. Tell him to be a bit of a bastard."

### Cracking up

THE last-minute intervention of the National Gallery of Scotland has not endeared it to quite all admirers of *The Three Graces*. A

number are seriously concerned that Canova's delicate forms will now spend far too much time hurtling up and down the A1.

Cyril Humphris, the London sculpture dealer, would rather see the piece go to the Getty Museum than see it shuttling between the Scottish gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum. "Marble by its very nature is fragile, and flaws are intrinsic to the stone. I know that a number of people, especially in the trade, would be reconsidering their donations towards its purchase if it were to be moved about."

Anthony Radcliffe, who until four years ago was curator of sculpture at the V&A, is inclined to agree. "The statue already has a shake in it, a small crack. It could be moved, but only with great care. It really should be back in the temple at Woburn, which was built to house it."

### Cold coming

THE RED ARMY is marching on Edinburgh to storm the festival. But there are problems with its seven-and-a-half-hour performance of a Greek play in Russian. The only theatre thought suitable for *The Oresteia* is Edinburgh's ix-rink, and it is not melting in time. "It was

fine when the weather was warmer, but the temperature has dropped," explains a Festival spokesman. "We are just crossing our fingers, hoping that it will melt before the first night. It isn't a slushy play at all."

### Jackets off

THERE are signs of a disturbing trend in literary circles: vulgar book covers designed to shock the squeamish reader. Two such covers, both on literary works of a thoroughly academic nature, have



just been brought to my attention.

The first decorates the latest political thesis from Professor Ben Fimlott, Harold Wilson's biographer. The cover of *Frustrate their Knave's Tricks: Writings on Biography, History and Politics* is adorned by a cartoon based on the Hieronymus Bosch painting *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, featuring well-known politicians and royalty in various states of nudity and orgiastic entanglement.

The second is more shocking still. A naked portrait of the vivacious art critic Brian Sewell as a ghoul sitting on the bosom of a prostrate lady covers *The Review that Caused the Rumpus*, a collection of his articles. "It's based on Henry Fuseli's picture *The Nightmare*. It was the first picture that came to mind," explains Sewell.

Fimlott too is quick to justify his cover, which has John Major in underpants, a naked Norman Lamont and Baroness Thatcher devouring Sir Edward Heath. "The hellish, bizarre and colourful world of the political scene is there for all to see."

Political correctness has reached new heights in the BBC. Yesterday's menu at the waitress-service restaurant listed Spotted Richard among its puddings. "We've been told



we can't use the 'd' word anymore, explains a functionary.

### And all that

YOU just can't keep a good revisionist historian down. Fresh from turning over just about everyone in his book *Eminent Churchillians*, Andrew Roberts has turned his attentions to fellow old Cramleighan, Julia Ormond. Ormond (right) is of course the actress who has just landed the part of Guinevere in Richard Gere's £40 million film about King Arthur.



Ormond, says Roberts, is continuing a Cranleigh theatrical tradition which began with Michael Redgrave (left), who directed plays there during his stint at the Surrey school as a modern languages teacher in the 1930s.

As for Ormond, Roberts has particularly fond memories of her performance as Eliza Doolittle in a sixth-form production of *My Fair Lady*. But even that happy memory is being clouded by revisionism. "I think she may have been more voluptuous then."

P.H.S





## AN OPEN MIND

The Tory party needs to understand how far it has fallen

The Times has had a long and mostly friendly relationship with *The Daily Telegraph* over the years. We spar from time to time. We are happy to welcome its former readers to us in increasing numbers. But it is rare for either of us to devote leading articles to the activities of the other.

Yesterday was an unusual day. The writer of the first *Telegraph* leader began by referring to an interview with the German magazine, *Der Spiegel*, in which Rupert Murdoch, chairman of the company which owns *The Times*, uttered the allegedly dramatic words: "I could even imagine supporting the British Labour leader, Tony Blair." The leading article then drew attention to the fact that one of the newspapers owned by the News International company already had expressed "an overtly Labour posture". It also reminded its readers of the apparently shocking statement by the editor of *The Times* (who, for the sake of consistency, must refer to himself in the third person in this column) that he too could envisage deciding that Labour rather than the Conservatives would be the better choice to govern Britain.

It may as well be recorded now that the editor of *The Times* did not say that Mr Blair would be the better prime minister or was even likely to get the support of *The Times* at the next election. Indeed, as *The Independent*, a more honest rival on this occasion, took the trouble to ascertain, his position was that "I can imagine supporting Tony Blair: whether I will is another matter."

Such open-mindedness — from the editor of a newspaper which had an open mind long before *The Daily Telegraph* was even thought of — was too much for a newspaper which, if we were to use its own form of words, we would call "one of Conrad Black's British organs". Even more disreputable, in the mind of the *Telegraph* writer, was the

editor of *The Times*' suggestion that he had been "impressed by the number of readers' letters expressing disillusionment with this Government". *The Daily Telegraph*, its readers were reassured, is a newspaper which can be virtually guaranteed to corral them to vote Conservative. To listen, instead, with an open mind is described as "playing the field" and as a "frankly cynical example" which the Tories (including, presumably, *The Daily Telegraph*) "will be fervently hoping that no other newspaper group follows".

As regular *Times* readers know well and as hundreds of thousands of new readers are now discovering, we try to lead opinion rather than follow it. More than a decade ago we were supporting many of Mrs Thatcher's programmes against the prevailing wisdom of the mass of the Conservative party and its massed allies in the media. Last year *The Times* was raising questions about Maastricht and about Mr Major's abilities as Prime Minister for months before *The Daily Telegraph* dared to reach the same positions. We argued against the Exchange Rate Mechanism when the same mass Tory opinion, including Mr Black's organ, was firmly for it.

Our strength in advancing those debates came, as it has always come, in no small way from our closeness to our readers, not all of whom will ever agree with us but many of whom, through their letters on this page and in other ways, play a close part in our counsels. The Conservative party has lost direction: meanwhile its house journal has closed its mind and meandered mournfully behind it. *The Daily Telegraph* today is a gentle lumbering giant, whose strength is slowly failing as its senses grow dim. It is our strong hope that, by the time of the next election, we will not find the Conservative Party in the same sad condition.

## FORWARD TO CIVIC SENSE

Early plans for a successful speech in Bournemouth

The main theme of John Major's autumn counter-offensive against Tony Blair has been unveiled much earlier than expected. The Prime Minister doubtless wishes to avoid a repetition of his disastrous *Back to Basics* campaign which was poorly planned and, miserably, executed. He must also realise how much depends on his performance at this year's Conservative Party conference. Mr Major's speech will be a measure of the Tories' readiness to go into battle against a modernised Labour Party.

Downing Street has already labelled this year's campaign "Back to Civics". That is a useful enough catchphrase for Mr Major's own advisers. It correctly identifies the theme of civic loyalty and community identity as one that the Conservatives should make their own. It also pays well-deserved tribute to the impressive work on civic politics published this year by David Willetts, MP for Havant, and by the political philosopher David Selbourne. But the Prime Minister must move beyond catchphrases if he is to recover the ground which he has lost in the last two years. "Civics" is a word that will make little impact upon the electorate. "Back" carries alarming echoes of last year's ill-judged nostalgia which succeeded only in discrediting existing government policy by association. What the Conservative Party needs is not slogans but a dynamic statement of political principle.

First, Mr Major must make clear that his message is forward-looking rather than longingly retrospective. Harking back is rarely an effective political strategy: good values are not always old values. The Prime Minister must emphasise that he expects Britons to set high standards for future generations rather than to follow slavishly those

set by the last. He must make his campaign demanding rather than mean-spirited.

Secondly, Mr Major must respond to the points made by David Selbourne on the page opposite. He must explain that there is no necessary conflict between civic cohesion and politics which bring market disciplines to public services. He could argue soundly that communities have been strengthened rather than weakened in the last decade by allowing schools to opt out of town hall control, by giving GPs the ability to respond more quickly to their patients' needs, by extending share ownership, and by improving local services through compulsory tendering.

Thirdly, he must distinguish his own approach from Labour's message. Since Mr Blair's policies are still developing, this will not be a straightforward task. But the Prime Minister can legitimately ask of the new Opposition leader what he actually means by "community". For all Mr Blair's use of Tory language, Labour's instincts are still essentially statist; the party is still more likely to support producer interest groups in the public sector than local life platoon. Mr Blair's belief in devolution is admirable, but seems to express itself increasingly in a taste for constitutional tinkering. Much has been made of the Conservatives' disrespect for civic institutions and creation of new bureaucracy. But what is to be made of Labour's apparent belief that a new tier of regional assemblies is the best way to bolster local identity; that the House of Lords should be completely overhauled; and that the problems of Ulster will be solved by Irish unity? In the emerging debate on civic values and institutions, Mr Major may have less to fear than he supposes.

## GRACELESS TUG-OF-WAR

Why a Canova would be fine for California

The *Three Graces* have enjoyed more hairbreadth reprieves than have any heroines of the silent cinema. The latest is for another three months — time for the heritage lobby to match the £7.6 million offered by the Getty Museum. Thus Stephen Dorrell, the new National Heritage Secretary, joins the row of ministers who have made asses of themselves by trying to dance with the Muses without paying the piper.

Canova's work provokes differing opinions, as should any sculpture worth its marble. It has been described as the masterpiece of the neo-classical movement and, with more than a little exaggeration, as the most important sculpture in Britain. The less susceptible see the *Three Graces* as finely carved but smirking maidens. There may be more agreement for declaring that this is the finest sculpture commissioned by an Englishman on the grand tour and then made the centrepiece of a sculpture gallery in his state home.

It is surely absurd to pretend that the romantic maidens form an essential bequest to posterity from the national heritage. Although commissioned for Woburn, they are only a replica of the slightly larger version, originally ordered by Napoleon's consort, the Empress Josephine, and now in the Hermitage in St Petersburg.

If retained in Britain, the *Three Graces* will not gratify art historians by going back to their specially built gallery, which has since become the canteen for tourists to Woburn Abbey. They will commute between

the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh, which have secured pledges of £5.8 million — still £1.8 million short of the Getty offer. There are already at least ten other examples of Canova's work on public display in Britain, including at the V&A a *Sleeping Nymph*, which is quite as buxomly erotic as the pubescent Muses.

There is no evidence of overwhelming national interest in the work of Canova. When the *Three Graces* went on show in the V&A in 1990, the public appeal to save them for the nation raised an unimpressive £80,000. The price offered by the Getty Museum is generous. Some would call it ridiculous. But every time Getty comes near to winning its prize, the cowardly politicians find another excuse to shift the deadline.

Art should be the property of all art-lovers, and it increases its potency by being spread around. Almost all national heritage was acquired by empire, dealers, collectors and pillage. The treasures of the neo-classical movement should belong to Californians as much as to tourists at Woburn or visitors to the V&A. Many Britons will enjoy the *Three Graces* at Getty's magnificent museum, certainly more than have seen the girls for their past ten years locked in a security warehouse. The *Three Graces* should be off to brighten the sunshine of Malibu. And the politicians should stop making a monkey out of our export licence system and threatening London's position as the international art market.

## Defining policy choices for the health of the nation

From the Chairman, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly District Health Authority

Sir, As someone who has only been involved with the health service since the reforms and, I hope, retaining some scientific objectivity from my training, I should like to comment on the correspondence (July 29; August 4, 5, 8) arising from the Healthcare 2000 initiative.

In terms of its size alone the NHS organisation would be difficult to manage if its component parts were all pulling in the same direction. In fact, one can identify at least five highly organised bodies within the service, each with its own agenda and objectives. In no particular order, these are the unimposed workforce, the consultants, the GPs, the nurses and the managers.

Many clinicians have no desire to be managed or to manage. Much more serious, they demand a degree of independence under the umbrella of "clinical freedom" which makes it difficult to implement guidelines or protocols for good practice, even when recommended by their Royal Colleges. I can think of no other major industry which has so little control over the providers of its services.

From the perspective of a district health authority, working to make the service even better than it is — and I certainly fail to recognise many of the criticisms made — the reforms, given the vested interests who object to any change, are going along pretty well. The majority of the public judge the service by how it looks after them when they need it. Since the reforms a lot more people have been treated and the impact of the increased emphasis on primary care and care in the community is very positive.

For the reforms to be truly successful we need to know that the treatment received was that most likely to give the best outcome, and we are still a long way from having that assurance. But at least we are getting to the point where the right questions are being asked.

Yours sincerely,

STAN DENNISON,  
Chairman, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly District Health Authority,  
John Keay House,  
St Austell, Cornwall,  
August 8.

From Dr Gillian Ford

Sir, I welcome the positive response your distinguished correspondents have made to Sir Duncan Nichol's proposal for a rigorous healthcare debate. Who knows better than he

where some of the bodies are buried, and what might follow if some of the most unhappy victims were to be exhumed? But I share their doubts whether such a forum is the best way to pursue this pressing matter of public policy.

The need, surely, is for a continuing, non-partisan programme of position papers, enjoying the sponsorship, if not necessarily the full agreement of the Royal Colleges, somewhat along the lines of the educational commission launched in 1990 by Sir Claus Moser, and substantially supported by the Paul Hamlyn Foundation as well as the British Association and other bodies deeply concerned at the way our public services are developing. Or declining?

Yours faithfully,  
GILLIAN FORD  
(Deputy Chief Medical Officer,  
Department of Health 1977-85),  
9 Ryecote Mead,  
Dulwich Common, SE21,  
August 5.

From Dr Peter Ferrer

Sir, The experiment of reorganisation referred to by Sir Raymond Hoffenberg (letter, August 4) has been repeated for every health service reorganisation that I have lived through since 1974.

He is on target when he asks why Sir Duncan's questions were not asked before. I suspect that a question was asked and the aim was quite simple — how can Government cut the growing cost of the health service in a way that the electorate will just about accept, irrespective of the effect the cuts will have on patient care and staff morale?

Yours sincerely,

PETER FERRER,  
The White House,  
15 Oxford Road,  
Woodstock, Oxfordshire,  
August 4.

From Dr Helen Grant

Sir, Sir Raymond Hoffenberg is to be congratulated on surrounding the word "reform" by inverted commas in his letter about the health service, for we learn from the *Oxford English Dictionary* that this word means "to make better".

Mrs Thatcher was the first to use the word in this context when she outlined her plans for the future of the NHS about 15 years ago. She continued to employ it at every opportunity, knowing that if you repeat something often enough and loudly enough people will eventually believe it.

## ITV viewing gains

From Mr Marcus Plantin

Sir, Peaktime figures released recently by ITV have been misinterpreted in your interview with Alan Yentob, controller of BBC1.

We did not claim, as it states, that ITV's lead over the BBC had increased by 50 per cent this year. Our figures related only to the past three months. By July ITV had a 45 per cent share of the peak time audience. This put us 14 per cent ahead of BBC1, and compared with our lead of 9.5 per cent at the end of March.

Yours sincerely,

MARCUS PLANTIN,  
Network Director, ITV,  
Independent Television Association,  
200 Gray's Inn Road, WCI.

From Mr Gordon Connolly

Sir, I am afraid that Mr Yentob of the BBC is, innocently I'm sure, misleading your correspondent Alexandra French.

Contrary to his statement that the BBC has not received a single complaint from viewers about repeats this summer, it received one from me at least two weeks earlier on this very subject.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,  
GORDON CONNOLLY,  
Clare, Cold Ash,  
Newbury, Berkshire,  
August 5.

## Afghanistan murder

From Sir Nicholas Barrington

Sir, I was deeply shocked to read about the murder of Mirwais Jalil (letter, August 3), the able and personable young Afghan journalist who bravely assisted the BBC correspondent in Kabul and gave help in many ways to other journalists and visitors.

It is tragic that the power struggle in that unhappy land has reached such a point that there appears to be no respect for Afghan traditions of protection for a guest or visitor.

I hope that Mirwais' family will be well looked after, that the perpetrators of his murder will one day be caught and punished and that, at a time when the news is about Africa, we shall not forget Afghanistan, with which Britain has so many historical connections.

Those courageous Afghans like Mirwais, who have been risking their lives to promote some sanity, integrity and humanity in their country, deserve our support. They are the true patriots.

Yours etc,  
NICHOLAS BARRINGTON  
(British Ambassador and High Commissioner in Islamabad, 1987-94, and nominated non-resident Ambassador to Afghanistan, 1994).  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
August 3.

Sure enough, the word "reform" is now in ubiquitous use in the context of the NHS, conning us all with its "feel-good factor". But these "reforms" have eroded the Hippocratic principle upon which our NHS was founded: doctors may no longer put the patient first — now they have to put the money first.

This marketing approach to the nation's health is not a reform: it is a disaster.

Yours faithfully,  
H. C. GRANT,  
10 Antrim Grove, NW3,  
August 4.

From Professor Emeritus M. D. Warren

Sir, The crux in financing a public medical service is a decision about the scope of the service. Is it to be a basic service for emergencies only, an adequate service, or a service providing every treatment that is possible? Is the service, or parts of it, to be available to everyone, or limited to groups defined by age, income and capital or quality-adjusted life-years?

Is it possible to define "adequate service"? The committee of enquiry into the cost of the National Health Service (1953-56), chaired by Mr C. W. Guillebaud, doubted it, although the concept has been assumed since the beginning of the NHS.

Hopefully the proposed Healthcare 2000 will illuminate these issues and set out in detail the implications of different levels of funding of the NHS. It must state in terms of services available and of access to them what is meant by "providing the best service possible within the limits of the available resources" which all governments claim they have been doing for almost 50 years.

This way choices can be made about the level of funding that is acceptable and possible within the limits of national expenditure.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL WARREN,  
(Professor Emeritus of Social Medicine, University of Kent at Canterbury),  
2 Bridge Down, Bridge, Canterbury,  
August 4.

From Mrs H. Phillips

Sir, Mr Wayne asks (letter, August 8), "where is the voice of the patient...?" From those who look to Blair's care it was embodied in a large position. It was ignored.

Yours faithfully,  
HILARY PHILLIPS,  
140 Barnsbury Road, NI,  
August 8.

## The deaf as jurors

From Mr Mark Kenner

Sir, Having recently acted as foreman on two juries I cannot see why a deaf person should be any less capable of "contributing an equal, independent and sensible voice to the deliberations" in the jury room, nor of grasping a particular case than a person with normal hearing, as initiated by Mr Tyler (letter, August 9).

It was my experience that the majority of my fellow jurors were in fact incapable of either of the above despite having no apparent hearing difficulties.

Yours faithfully,  
MARK I. KENNER,  
16 Carlton Close,  
Edgware, Middlesex,  
August 9.

## Communion dispute

From Mr Mark Roberts

Sir, The reply (August 8) from the Bishop of Chichester about a woman priest seems to me to avoid the issue. The hypothetical question remains: would he have allowed a female priest (albeit external) to celebrate Communion within his diocese?

Yours sincerely,  
MARK ROBERTS,  
12 Kingscourt Street, Belfast,  
August 8.

serve our support. They are the true patriots.

Yours etc,  
NICHOLAS BARRINGTON  
(British Ambassador and High Commissioner in Islamabad, 1987-94, and nominated non-resident Ambassador to Afghanistan, 1994).  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
August 3.

From Dr M. A. Amanyar

Sir, Allow me to express my view on behalf of Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan (HIA) concerning a letter in your paper by Mr Sandy Gall (August 3).

Mr Mirwais Jalil, the BBC journalist's murder was a crime that has been condemned not only by individual HIA members, but through a press release by the party on July 30, 1994. A thorough investigation is under way to find the culprit for Mr Jalil's murder and we are confident that your readers will have the truth of the matter in the not too very distant future.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. AMANYAR  
(Representative of HIA in the UK),  
Hezb-i-Islami Afghanistan,  
BM Box 2084, WCIN 3XX,  
August 3.

## Sidelights on the Burton poem

From Mr Robert Hopwood

Sir, Whilst tracing nothing from the excellent articles and comment for the tenth anniversary of the death of Richard Burton (August 6) I think a couple of other points are worth mentioning.

It seems more likely that Burton wrote his poem in the USA than in "that favourite pub of his" The Dorchester, since filming on *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*, in which he appeared, did not finish until mid-December 1965. The title of the poem, "Portrait of a Man Drowning", a direct quotation from the play (and film), would perhaps reinforce this view and the context of the title within the play/film might give to some an interesting insight into the poem.

Secondly, the poem was written five days before Burton's fortieth birthday, an event not unknown for its thought-provoking qualities, even though it is a matter of record that Burton's sense of *timor mortis* and Celtic gloom were always acute.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT HOPWOOD,  
54 Bowbridge Lock,  
Stroud, Gloucestershire,  
August 8.

From Professor Alastair Michell

Sir, There is perhaps another factor in the despair that haunted Richard Burton's life and found expression in his unpublished poem. In the early 1950s he became, particularly through his Henry V, Hamlet, Othello and Iago, a natural successor to the grand Shakespearean mantle of both Olivier and Gielgud, for he uniquely combined the attributes of their different talents for acting and for dramatic verse — as also emphasised in *Under Milk Wood*.

The early postwar English theatre was under the spell of verse drama, not just Shakespeare but Eliot and Fry in particular. But in 1956 the goalposts moved from the Old Vic to the Royal Court.

In February, Burton triumphed as Iago (alternating Othello with John Neville) but in May *Look Back in Anger* set a new course. The focus of the new English drama, which re-evaluated British theatre, diminished the importance of his exceptional combination of talents. All of these actors adapted to the new opportunities but there were many others who could and did excel in the plays of the new dramatists. The art that Richard Burton had perfected — of great stage acting animated by poetic truth — seemed, for that moment, to have been marginalised and by this accident of timing he was uniquely deprived.

Yours sincerely,  
ALASTAIR MICHELL,  
Brewers Cottage,  
59 Brewhampstead, Hertfordshire,  
August 6.

## Words on tombstones

From Mr Euan Lloyd

Sir, On August 9 I stood quietly in the ancient graveyard at Sept-Saulx, near Reims, to pay my respects to seven young RAF men, aged between 21 and 30 years, shot down nearby in 1943. They share a communal grave, beautifully tended by villagers with help from London. A propeller blade, embedded in stone, carries names and ranks. On the reverse is welded a primitive V (for victory) sign.

On the seven white markers installed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission are messages from their stricken families. Four out of seven include tender messages of love from Mum, Dad, Grandad and variations thereof.

On arrival in Dover seven hours later, still moved by those private moments in Sept-Saulx, I was shocked to hear a discussion on BBC radio on recent events in Freckleton, Lancashire, wherein the Reverend Stephen Brian was reportedly offended by the use of "pet phrases" on Mr Frederick Brown's headstone (report and photograph, August 10).

To the survivors of those seven gallant RAF men their lost ones were indeed pets and their terms of endearment wholly appropriate. Higher authority in the Church of England should overturn the consistory court's ruling.

Yours sincerely,  
EUAN LLOYD,  
The Savile Club,  
69 Brook Street, W1,  
August 10.

## Heavenly advice

From the Reverend S. J. Davies

Sir, May I assure readers of your *Appointments* in the forces announcement (August 1), who will have read of two appointments to the Army's "Pool of Chaplains", that a notice on the edge of the large fish and water-lily pool at the Royal Army Chaplains' Department Centre, Bagshot Park, Surrey, reads: "Please do not walk on the water."

Yours obediently,  
S. J. DAVIES,  
The Devon and Exeter Institution,  
7 Cathedral Close,  
Exeter, Devon,  
August 5.











# ● Cheaper luxury in Spain ● World's surfers in Cornwall ● Support for ramblers

## Spanish reduce hotel tax

By EDWARD OWEN

SPAIN'S socialist government decided this week to reduce the 15 per cent VAT rate imposed on five-star hotels to 6 per cent from January 1 next year.

Many of the top hotels that fought for the reduction had already found a neat way round the additional levy by simply "down-grading" themselves to four stars instead.

Five-star hotels found they were losing custom because of the 15 per cent VAT and almost all applied to have a star lopped off, which meant they had to pay only 6 per cent.

"It is good news," said Juan Jose Bergis, aged 62, director of the famous Palace Hotel in Madrid, immortalised by Hemingway. "The 15 per cent was too high after the boom and we had to decide what had most power: the five stars or the name of the Palace. We opted to apply to the Madrid regional government to lose a star. They could not refuse. I think the minister capitulated because it looked bad that Spain, where tourism is the main industry, seemed to have only a few five-star hotels."

But restaurateurs are now angry that the minister did not adopt the same rate of VAT for five-fork restaurants. In Madrid during the past two years 50 have closed and several have downgraded themselves.

## Britain on the crest of a wave

By MARIANNE CURPHEY

MORE than 100,000 tourists have converged on the Cornish town of Newquay this week for a four-day international surfing competition.

The Headwax Pro Surf, held on Fistral, Cornwall's most famous beach, has attracted international surfers from as far away as Australia, and some of Britain's best-known names. British challengers include Martin Potter, 28, a former world champion, and Russell Winter, 19, a former UK junior champion.

Newquay's Hotel and Tourist Association says most of the cheap bed-and-breakfast accommodation in the town was booked up early, although some more expensive hotel rooms are still available.

The British Surfing Association (BSA), based in Penzance, says its membership of 2,000 is growing steadily. Spokesman Colin Wilson says a recent survey found that there are more than 50,000 regular surfers in Britain. "Most live in Cornwall, North Devon and South Wales, but there is a big community in Newcastle, a hard-core of enthusiasts in Scotland and quite a number in Bourne-mouth and Brighton," he says.

Insurance against injury, a third party is now compulsory in Cornwall after local councils began tightening regulations.

Peter Bounds, a former captain of the British surfing team and several times Welsh Open surfing champion, set up surf

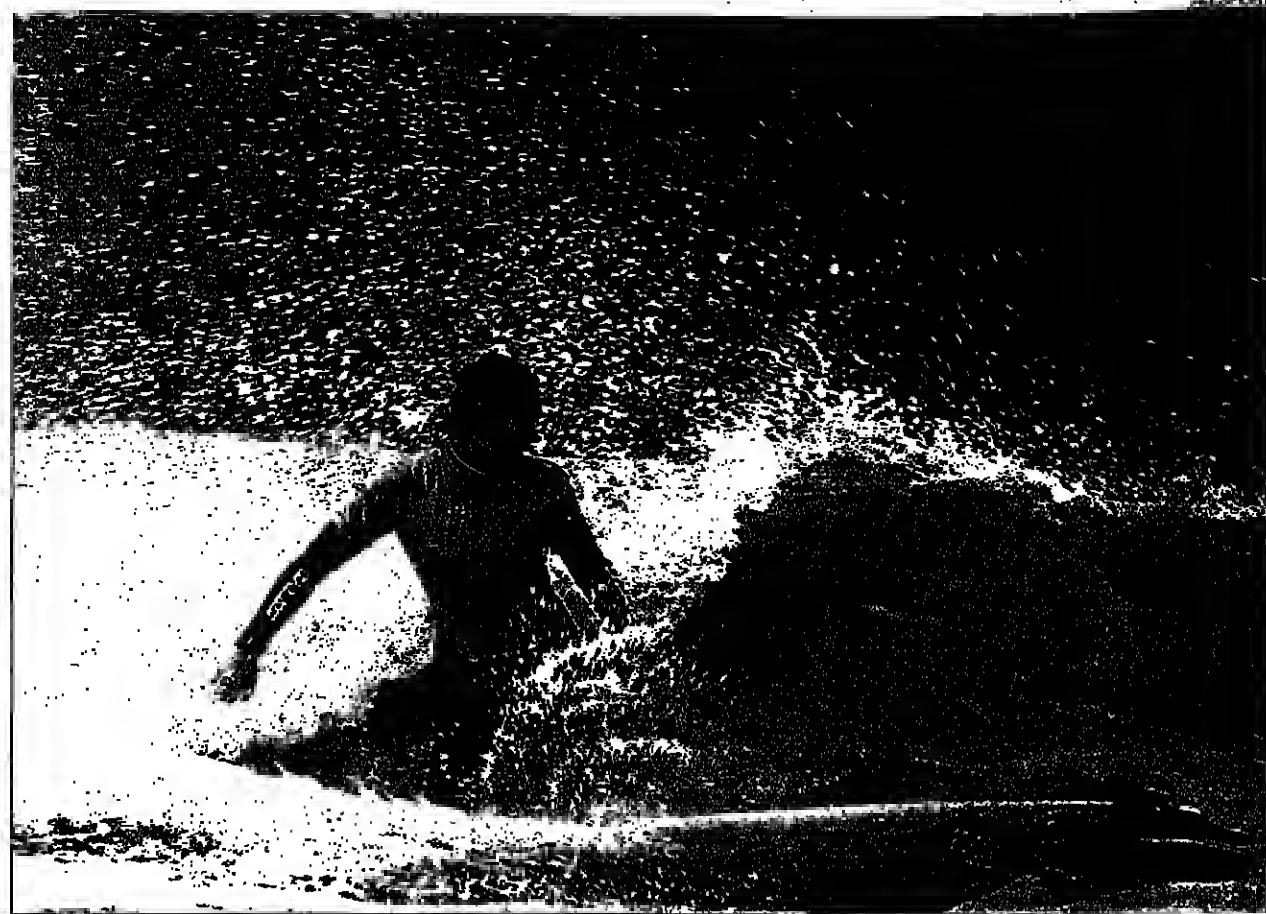
courses for beginners two years ago. His watersports centre, West Wales Windsurfing & Sailing, at Dale, near Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, offers a day's tuition for £30. He says: "Now that wet-suits protect the wearer from even the coldest seas the sport is really taking off."

The BSA is, however, concerned at the low numbers of women enthusiasts. "At 13, girls are as keen and as good as boys when they learn to surf, but they become more self-conscious as they get older and lose interest. They start again in their 20s but have lost those vital teenage years which really shape a professional," Mr Wilson says.

While a fifth of surfers in the BSA annual student competition are women, only one of the 100 entrants in the most recent British championship was female. Australia, America and even Costa Rica boast women surfers' associations. Now the BSA has launched a campaign to persuade more girls to take up the sport.

Mr Wilson suggests that one reason surfing has been more popular among men is because of the great upper-body strength a surfer needs to lift his or her body from the horizontal to the standing position.

Eden Burberry, the British women's champion, believes part of the problem is that teenage girls regard the sport as unglamorous. "When a wave picks you up and dumps



A champion's tip: Eden Burberry says that girls need to jostle with the men for the right position to catch a wave

you it is impossible to look good," she says. "You are exhausted and bedraggled and the salt water wrecks your hair. Your skin has to endure the ravages of wind and weather and in the winter the sea is freezing. Wet suits are

unflattering to all but the most perfect figures.

"For me, these are not good enough reasons to give up but it does take several years to be a competent surfer and teenage girls get distracted. You also need to be very aggressive

to jostle for the right position to catch a good wave when a beach is very crowded."

Burberry, 29, has been surfing for 12 years and became interested in the sport when her family moved to Newquay when she was 11. She will

compete this week but says that in most competitions women's prize money is half that of the men.

British Surfing Association (0736 60250). West Wales Windsurfing and Sailing (0646 636642).

## Village strikes back

A TINY Cumbrian village which has been by-passed in a new guide to Britain's most popular long-distance walk has launched its own campaign to bring hikers back to the region. Marianne Curphey writes.

Thousands of ramblers used to rest at Orton in Eden, 16 miles from Penrith, as they made their way along Alfred Wainwright's famous Coast to Coast Walk.

When the route of the 190-mile trek was revised in the most recent edition of the book to bring it closer to its original route, shopkeepers, hoteliers and guest house proprietors found trade drying up. Only a trickle of walkers made the diversion to the village, where once it had played host to 200 to 300 people a week from May to August.

Businesses in the village each paid £35 towards the printing of 10,000 leaflets publicising Orton.

James Shuttleworth, Orton's postmaster who runs a store with his wife Carole, reckons he has already lost £2,500-worth of business which was once generated by walkers. "Orton's tea room, shop, craft centre, and bed and breakfast owners are all suffering," he says.

The new leaflet has been sent to tourist information centres and is available from the village post office (05396 24225).

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# Discount deals offer best value • New Dieppe harbour opens • Car-hire dangers

## Package dealers win on insurance

By Gillian Williams

THE 200,000 people who last week bought discounted summer 1995 holidays will still save money, despite being forced to buy often over-priced insurance policies.

A Travel News survey in the wake of scepticism about the real value of the discounts has shown that the 15 per cent reductions on offer from high-street travel agency chains are greater than the money that can be saved by shopping around for a cheaper travel insurance policy.

Travel agency chains offset the cost of discounts by earning up to 60 per cent commission on insurance sales.

Thomas Cook's compulsory insurance package is £29.95 for 17 days. The independent policy it sells to people not looking for a discounted holiday is only £1 cheaper, at £28.95. The mark-up is significant. Jeffery Klipp, managing director of Marcus Hearn, a travel insurance broker, says his company sells 17-day policies for next summer at £12. The price will go up in October, when the Government imposes tax on all insurance policies, but will, he claims, cost well under £20.

Nonetheless, the holiday-maker wins. Thomas Cook's 15 per cent discount means a £59.85 saving on a £399 holiday. Given a £17.95 difference between the cost of insurance bought through a broker and a travel agent, that still represents a £41.90 saving.

Lunn Poly's Standard European Policy also costs £29.95. Richard Bowdler, Lunn Poly's marketing director, says: "By buying both insurance and a discounted holiday through Lunn Poly, we believe, customers spend less on their total pack-

age. By comparison, people who purchase annual travel policies are not eligible for holiday discounts offered by the country's major travel agents."

He claims that a family taking a fortnight's Thomson holiday to Salou, Costa Dorada, will save £179.25 by taking advantage of Lunn Poly discounts, with insurance.

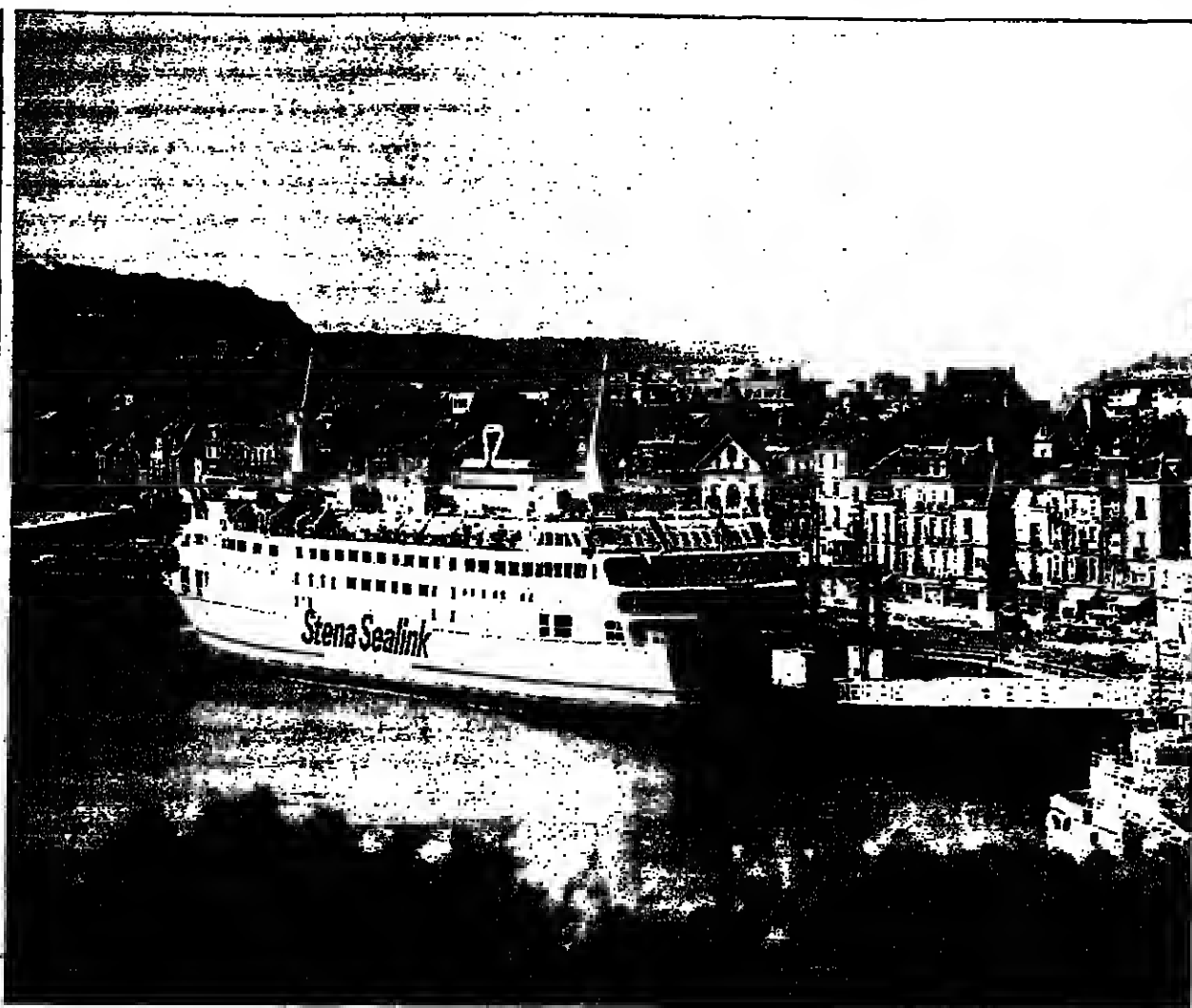
Andrew Jones, marketing manager of Going Places, admits that while savings on holidays are obvious, it is difficult to compare cover on insurance policies. "You can buy holiday insurance cheaply but policies must provide adequate cover," he says.

Private holiday insurance is vital, even within European Union countries. The form EU1, offering reciprocal medical care within the EU, pays for between 75 and 90 per cent of medical bills in many state hospitals and does not pay repatriation costs in the event of illness or accident.

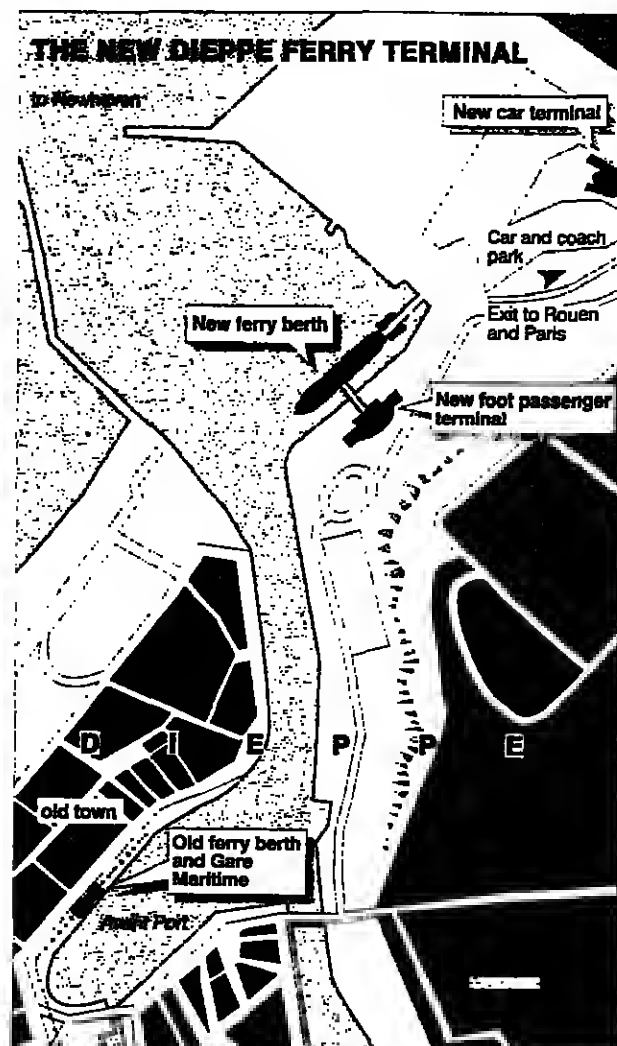
By law, travel agents must now ask whether you have insurance. Many agents will ask you to sign an indemnity stating you have arranged insurance elsewhere.

Although the big chains are making money from insurance, the object of the discounting exercise is to win business. Mr Jones says: "Like supermarkets, multiple travel agencies rely on large volume sales to offset low profit margins."

Keith Benton, spokesman for the Association of British Travel Agents, says: "They're not discounting holidays to sell insurance. If customers are rebuffed against the insurance sales, the market would react accordingly."



Dieppe harbour as it was, allowing passengers to step off the ship and go straight to shops, and right, the new layout, which will remove the danger of traffic damage to old buildings



## Crossing route to France cuts time

By Robin Young

CROSSING times on the Newhaven-Dieppe ferry service, the oldest ferry link between the United Kingdom and France, will be reduced by up to 25 minutes, to three-and-a-half hours, as a result of last week's opening of Dieppe's new £40 million port.

The new port — designed to divert traffic from Dieppe's historic centre and to accommodate bigger, faster ships — cuts out lengthy docking procedures in the narrow confines of the old harbour.

A new road allowing all drivers to bypass the town relieves the 18th-century houses that line the quayside from the threat of damage by construction traffic.

On the other hand, the changes mean that foot passengers will no longer be able to step off the ship and go straight to the town shops and quayside restaurants. Nor will

### FERRY COMPANIES TURN TO BUCKET SHOPS TO SELL SURPLUS TICKETS

By Steve Keenan

FERRY companies fearful of Channel Tunnel competition are slashing fares by 50 per cent through a new breed of airline-style bucket shops.

The emergence of firms selling last-minute bookings for ferry crossings to France has seen average prices slump for the summer peak — despite demand being about 10 per cent higher across the Channel compared with summer 1993.

The ferry companies rely largely on full-price, peak-season car bookings to make money, having filled spare capacity in off-peak with £1 newspaper offers and cheap promotions. A family taking their car on a Dover-Calais return this summer is paying an average of £220

compared with a charge of £290 last year.

John Taylor, the marketing manager for Hoverspeed — which is charging £295 for a return flight on a hovercraft between Dover and Calais compared with £315 last year — says: "It is a trifle silly when you think that the Channel Tunnel is not even open. We should all have made money this year — but I estimate that overall ferry revenue has fallen by 15 per cent this year."

Stena Sealink says that "unprecedented competition" has forced it to join the discount "war". Ferry Plus, a new company set up in June, is selling only

Stena tickets. This week it was quoting £110 for a night sailing to Calais on Sunday, compared with Stena's brochure price of £220. For a peak-morning crossing on Saturday, Ferry Plus (£81-£80 4400), of Croydon was quoting £256 compared with the £320 brochure price. Thomas Cook quoted the same crossing at £265.

Other companies selling cheap tickets for other ferry operators include Drive-line Europe in Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, the Travel Market in Dover and Leisure Direction in Crouch End, north London. The discounts include a Sally peak five-day departure from £165 to £82.50. A £320 Saturday crossing with Hoverspeed is reduced to £160.

The new port, below the cliffs to the east of the old harbour entrance, has parking space for 300 cars and more than 100 lorries. Its new vehicle "Linkspan", a floating ramp which speeds loading and unloading, will also accept Stena Sealink's new 663 million high-speed ferries, due to be introduced in the next 18 months. When deployed on the Newhaven-Dieppe service, these will cut the crossing time to well under two hours, less than half the previous time.

Dieppe's old harbour is now to be redeveloped as a marina, and when the old ferry terminal buildings are demolished, several restaurants along the Quai Henri IV will remain harbour views that they have been denied for decades.

Special-offer summer fares include a standard return of £150 for a car and up to five passengers, or £99 for a car and two, on selected sailings between Sundays and Wednesdays until September 12.

## Fish war hits angling trips

By Jack Crossley

AS THE commercial fishing wars continue in the Bay of Biscay, the overfishing that underlies the row is rebounding on the travelling angler seeking holiday sport.

Fish are becoming harder to find and deep-sea charter skippers are having to travel further and further in search of their quarry. In inshore waters, those trying to make a living from operating tourist angling trips must travel further out to sea. In addition, they need expensive high-tech equipment, including navigational aids linked to satellites.

Skippers now take "amateur" fishermen 20, 30, even 40 miles to find good fishing waters, where before they might have sailed only a few miles from shore. Higher fuel costs mean that some fishermen are having to take a second job ashore in order to earn enough to keep the boat going, often as a labourer of love.

Nick Light, treasurer of the National Federation of Charter Boat Skippers, runs a sea-angling operation off Brighton — but also works for a property company. "You have to work harder in most areas these days to find fish," he says, "but there are some exceptions. Off Brighton we are catching better conger eels now than we have seen for a long time."

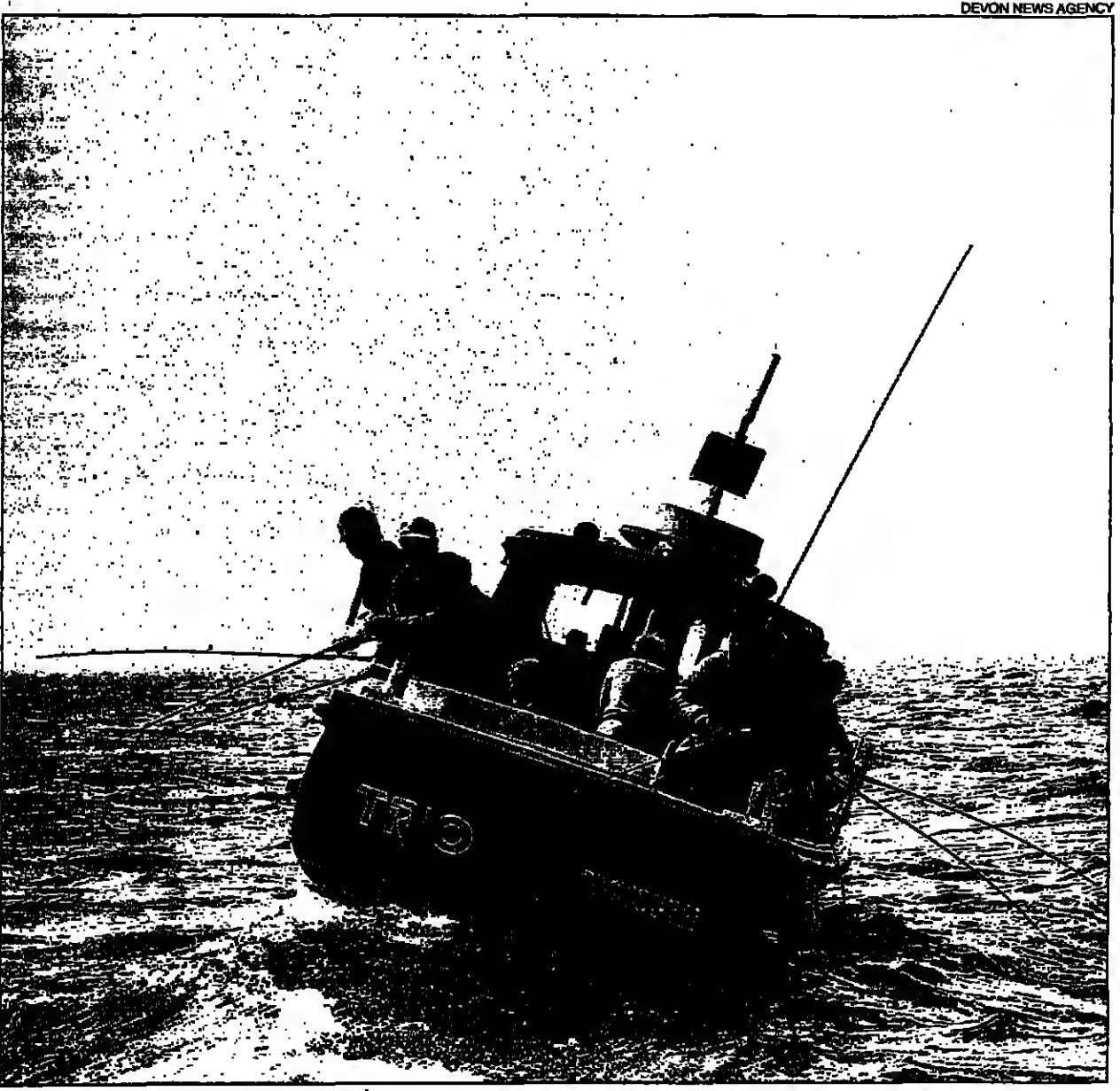
"Two decades ago it was the exceptional boat that had Decca navigating equipment. Now virtually everybody has it, together with satellite navigation gear to find the fish ten miles out and more."

To launch a new sea-angling chartering service with all mod cons can cost anything between £100,000 and £150,000. A strict new government-imposed code of practice has forced 20 per cent of skippers to give up rather than pay for new safety equipment costing thousands of pounds.

Reef fishing off Polperro, Cornwall, costs £9 for a half-day and £18 for a full day and the local harbour master Chris Curtis charges £25 a head for sharing trips on Bonnie Victoria. The 380hp Lagosta II run by Bryan Byrne, from Middlesbrough, can reach wrecks 40 miles off the Irish coast within the hour and is booked up seven days a week at £200 a day.

In the South East, fishermen will probably have to pay £150 a day for a normal boat while a bigger, faster long-distance craft could cost more than £300.

All is not gloom, however. Young people are still taking up the sport and the membership of the National Federation of Sea Anglers is a healthy 35,000.



Deep-sea anglers on a trip: boats now need high-tech equipment, including satellite-linked navigational aids

## AA car-hire tips could save your life

By Kevin Eason

HUNDREDS of holidaymakers this summer face financial loss and even serious injuries through renting cars at home and abroad.

The Automobile Association is braced for a rush of complaints as families return home with stories of over-charging and hire cars that range from being the wrong size to simply unsafe.

The AA said yesterday that often tourists, probably suffering from travel fatigue or jet-lag, did not read the small

print on hire agreements or were loath to protest about vehicles with faults.

The results could be costly and disastrous — as they were for one British couple on holiday in the United States. They hired a car in Seattle and were suspicious of its handling. They returned to the hire depot only to be told all hire cars were over a cliff seriously injuring the couple. The AA discovered numerous complaints about

the car, including a bald tyre, and the couple eventually won damages worth more than £250,000.

Their case is one of the most extreme, although not unusual, according to Mike Watkins, the AA's legal expert. He says: "Going for the cheapest option and not reading terms and conditions first and travel fatigue can be the undoing of many holidaymakers. They hire cars for the freedom of

travel only to be locked into long and tedious wrangles with car hire firms later."

To help travellers avoid the pitfalls of car hire, the AA has issued a ten-point checklist: ● Hire your car from a large reputable company, which will make it easier to deal with in a dispute. ● Read the small print thoroughly and ask for terms and conditions to be sent to you before you make a booking.

● Name co-drivers. ● Check insurance cover for any loopholes or any excess to be paid in the event of an accident.

● Consider paying extra for a collision waiver to protect you from paying for any damage to the car should you be involved in a crash. ● Check travel limits to discover whether you are confined to any one country or state in the case of the USA. ● Inspect the vehicle on collection, including the spare and

jack, and immediately point out any faults to the company. Do not be afraid to refuse the car or return it.

● Find out what to do in a breakdown and check how to carry out routine maintenance, such as filling windscreen-washer bottles and replenishing oil. ● Be clear on the procedure for returning the car, particularly out of office hours. ● Inspect the vehicle on return and ask the representative to put in writing any damage.

### TRAVELOGGS

#### Peace win for BA

LINKS with the Middle East are rapidly getting back to normal since the Israel-Jordan peace deal. The new political stability has enabled British Airways to reintroduce flights to Beirut and Amman from December 5. Services to Beirut were suspended in 1983 and those to Amman in 1990.

Flights to London will be overnight and include the first-class sleeper service. Initially, flights will leave Heathrow on Monday and Saturday, but the frequency will rise to four a week from next summer.

#### Right road

COACH operators, already cashing in on the signalmen's strike, by helping commuters get to work by road, are gleefully pressing home their advantage by appealing directly to leisure travellers.

"Fed up with French air traffic controllers and striking railway signalmen causing you problems when going away on holiday?" Shearings, the big coach operator, asks in its latest marketing drive.

It is now offering five days on the south coast of Britain for £114, including travel from a range of northern cities, a nine-day tour of Bohemia for £274 or a nine-day South of France half-board holiday for £189.

● HEATHROW passengers must allow extra time for their journey as roadworks on the M4 between Junctions 3 and 4 cause long delays for London-bound traffic from Heathrow. The work is expected to last another seven weeks.

Quick break MOTOR-RACE enthusiasts wanting to cheer on Damon Hill as he attempts to close the gap in the Grand Prix drivers' championship can travel to see the Belgian Grand Prix at the Spa circuit over the August Bank Holiday from £49.

The tour operator Page & Moy (0533 524344) is offering packages to the four-mile track, including overnight

coach travel to the race from London, Nottingham, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield and Liverpool.

#### West End break

RADISSON Edwardian, London's biggest privately owned hotel group, is offering summer breaks from £39.50 a person including dinner or free tickets to a West End show during the rest of this month.

#### Wine search

WINE merchants have turned travel agents to market wine holidays to New Zealand in January and February next year. Wine Rack, the high-street specialist, is offering a comprehensive winery tour,



with optional add-ons and excursions, arranged with Edwin Doran's Travel World (081-744-1212), and priced from £1,899 a person.

#### Low Eire fare

PASSENGERS can fly from Heathrow to Dublin from nine British airports with Aer Lingus on return fares costing from £69.

The state-owned subsidised airline, which is struggling to reorganise itself to compete with Europe's biggest and strongest carriers, has also introduced a family fare which enables a family of up to two adults, two children under 18 and two infants under two to travel for £190 return with no advance purchase necessary.

Travel News is edited by Harvey Elliott







German Romantic painting at the Edinburgh Festival

Medieval chronicles by one of the monks of Magdalen

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Crossword Challenge 32

# THE TIMES

THURSDAY AUGUST 11 1994

## One in four directors has been in a failed firm

By Jon Ashworth

ONE in four company directors has been involved with a failed company in the past six years, a survey has found, and more than 1,000 individuals have been directors of at least ten companies to have failed.

The survey, which also suggests that almost 27,000 directors have been linked with more than one failure, has fuelled fresh criticism of the role of the Department of Trade and Industry in vetting directors. The further evidence of the survey, which shows that directors continue to operate even after hard-hitting attacks on the DTI last autumn,

when the Institute of Directors said that incompetent administration was to blame, and called on the department to review its methods. Nearly a quarter of a million UK directors have been associated with a failed company, according to CCN Business Information, of Nottingham, which carried out the survey. David Coates, assistant managing director, said that current procedures for disqualification fell well short of the mark.

Mr Coates said: "The 'serial failure' who leaves behind a string of failed companies and bad debts is a real problem that the authorities should be treating with much greater urgency. The delay in pursuing disqualification, and the lack of co-ordination by the courts for notification and publication of the names of disqualified directors, lead to inadequate cross-checking at Companies House, which has to work with incomplete information. These all act against the public interest. In the meantime, these people are free to defraud and lose other people's money."

The number of directors to be disqualified has remained at about 300 to 400 a year, in spite of a big rise in company failures in the past five years. Just over 1,200 people are currently disqualified from holding office as a director as a result of fraud and other unlawful activities. The DTI has been under pressure to review procedures since publication, last October, of a hard-hitting report by the National Audit Office that suggested that rogue directors were seven times likelier to escape detection than in the late eighties, and sought an overhaul of administration. The IoD added its voice to the chorus of criticism, saying that it was "virtually a lottery" as to whether a director would be banned. The odds against blacklisting were about a hundred to one, it said, blaming a failure in administration.

Yesterday, an IoD spokesman said: "There are a lot of directors out there who somehow escape the net. They can wind up an insolvent company and start again the next day. They are a menace to the general public and to other businessmen, who may be dragged down because of their actions." The DTI defended its record yesterday, saying that steps had been taken to tighten procedures since last autumn. Thirteen company directors had been convicted in the first quarter of 1994, after enquiries by the department's investigations division, up from three in the previous quarter. Seventeen directors had been disqualified for periods ranging from two to 15 years.

BUSINESS EDITOR  
Lindsay Cook

**BUSINESS  
TODAY**

TAKE OFF



GKN, one of Britain's biggest manufacturers, has signalled a faster than expected upturn in its main markets  
Page 23, *Tempos* 25

TAKEN IN

Fraud has grown at an alarming rate despite predictions it would level off  
Report, page 22  
Pennington, page 23

TAKE ON



Standard Chartered pledged to avoid unethical behaviour in efforts to win new business  
Page 23, *Tempos* 25

TAKE DOWN

Argyll, the supermarket group that owns Sainsbury's, is to launch a cheaper own-label range  
Page 22

## Industry in best shape for six years

By Ross Tremain, Industrial Correspondent

MANUFACTURERS' orders, output and optimism are increasing in every region of the UK, for the first time in six years, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

A joint analysis of the CBI's July quarterly trends survey by the CBI and Business Strategies, an economic consultancy, shows that inflation triggered by capacity constraints remains a distant prospect; significant rises in factory gate prices were uncovered in only two regions. Companies are also starting to invest to raise output, though not yet to the same extent as their rivals overseas.

The findings show that Britain's economic recovery has spread to every corner of the country, two years after it began. The fastest growing regions of the 1990s — the South East, East Anglia and the East Midlands — are again starting to outpace the national growth rate. But they have been joined by two previously blighted areas: the West Midlands and Wales.

Regions that weathered the recession comparatively well, such as Scotland and the North, are failing to benefit as much from recovery as the southern regions that were worst hit.

Charles Burton, a director of Business Strategies, said: "Some of those regions which did comparatively well are continuing to recover but are not showing the same degree of bounce back."

The survey, which took soundings from 1,139 manufacturing companies, appears to undermine suggestions that skill shortages could seriously hamper recovery.

Overall, only 9 per cent of companies said skilled labour shortages were a constraint on their expansion: the highest level recorded, in Yorkshire and Humberside, was only 13 per cent. And there was evidence that firms in affected regions had stepped up their training and re-training efforts to address the shortages.

Inflationary pressures are weak. Noticeable increases in

domestic prices during the past four months occurred only in Wales and in Yorkshire and Humberside. In all other regions, the majority of companies saw prices fall, or rise only slightly. Price increases are expected in the future, particularly in three fast-growing regions: the South East, East Anglia and Wales. But past expectations of increases have often been unfulfilled.

Spare capacity is declining quickly. In the East Midlands and the South West, half of companies questioned are working at capacity. The analysis shows that where capacity constraints are developing — in the East and West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, the South West and Scotland — companies expect to invest "markedly more" in plant and machinery over the next 12 months.

Overall, 29 per cent of companies are investing to expand capacity. However, Sudhir Jumanekar, the CBI economist involved in the study, said: "Investment intentions are certainly not as strong as many people would expect."

The greatest optimism about the general business situation is to be found in Northern Ireland. Both domestic and overseas orders there have improved.

## Clarke holds out against rate rise

By Janet Bush, Economics Correspondent

THE Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England agreed to leave interest rates unchanged at their meeting on July 6, the minutes, published yesterday, show. Kenneth Clarke said that "rates might have to be raised sooner or later" but added that in his view the time had not yet been reached. The tone of the Chancellor's contribution to the meeting suggests that he is far from conceding the need for higher rates.

In one notable passage, the Chancellor said there were signs that the housing market had flattened, that consumer spending had eased off slightly and that "it was now less likely that the economy would grow too rapidly".

The two men have met once since then.

On July 28, and the minutes of that meeting will be published on September 21. It is thought unlikely that either advocated raising interest rates on July 28, nor that agreement to do so will be reached at the next monetary meeting on September 7, particularly as key economic indicators due in the next few weeks are expected, if anything, to show some weakening in activity during July.

The minutes released yesterday show that the main new source of inflationary concern highlighted by Eddie George, the Governor, was the recent CBI survey which suggested that many more companies expected to raise output prices in the period ahead. However, at least for July, this fear was unfounded. Official

figures this week showed that, despite rising prices for imported commodities, output prices in July were no higher than in June.

In another passage in yesterday's minutes which suggests continuing reluctance to countenance talk of higher rates, Mr Clarke pointed out that competitive pressures faced by manufacturers were likely to restrain price increases. Both the minutes and last week's *Inflation Report* from the Bank note that some of the inflationary risks identified by the Governor in previous meetings had become less worrying.

Pennington, page 23  
Economic View, page 25



Testing the water: William Courtney, Southern Water chairman, took time out for a paddle at Worthing beach yesterday where a £35 million waste water pumping station, part of the £450 million operation sea clean, is helping to bring bathing water up to European standards

## SCI allowed to raise bid for Great Southern

By Colin Campbell

THE Takeover Panel last night cleared the way for Service Corporation International to raise its controversial takeover bid for Great Southern Group, and win Britain's third largest funeral group.

It ruled that there had been a "genuine mistake" in SCI's announcement on August 2 that it intended to raise its bid to £1.2 billion.

It has been increased to £1.75 billion. Great Southern has said that it will recommend SCI's offer at 77p, valuing the group at £12.9 million. SCI should acquire it by the end of this month, now that the takeover clock, halted on day 43, re-starts.

The panel said there were wholly exceptional circumstances that allowed it to give dispensation.

It concluded that a competitive situation had arisen, and noted that SCI has made arrangements for compensation to be paid to shareholders who might have been misled by a press release of August 2.

Loewen, the Canadian financial group that had been invited to negotiate with Great Southern as a potential white knight — but which did not formally table a takeover bid

— had urged the panel to abide by its own rule book and deny SCI permission to raise its bid from 680p to 775p. Loewen argued that SCI had said on August 2 that 680p was a final offer. On August 3, SCI issued a formal document in which it reserved the right to raise its bid in a competitive situation.

The panel concluded that SCI had fully intended to reserve its position, and that the omission was attributable to a genuine mistake.

Dispensation to allow SCI's 775p offer to be formally made would, the panel believed, be in the best interests of all GSG shareholders.

It said: "But for the fact that there had been a genuine mistake, the circumstances of the present case could not have been wholly exceptional."

The panel emphasised last night that its ruling was not a precedent.

On receipt of the ruling at 4pm, Loewen and Barings, its financial adviser, applied for leave to appeal to the Appeal Committee. The panel refused to grant such leave.

Pennington, page 23

## Foreign & Colonial savers keep smiling through.

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\*\* Basic net rate to 1992 — source: BZW. Thereafter, highest net rate available from Midland (12.5.00% annual). Figure is based on total return, net income reinvested, invested 31.12.45 — 30.9.94.



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LONDON CLOSING PRICES

MARKETS IN DETAIL PAGE 56; SHARE PRICES PAGE 28



## Philips plan for £180m chip facility

PHILIPS, the Dutch electronics group, unveiled plans to invest 500 million guilders (£183 million) in microchip fabrication at its plant at Nijmegen, in The Netherlands (Collin Nabrough writes).

The announcement came on the eve of first-half results and pointed to a recovery in confidence at Philips. The plant, which begins production at the end of 1996, will create 300 jobs. Target production will be 10,000 eight-inch sub-micron wafers a month, primarily aimed at personal communications, multi-media and consumer products.

## Carsberg backs deregulation policy

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR Bryan Carsberg, the director-general of fair trading, has defended the Government's deregulation initiative against charges that it is likely to lead to weaker consumer protection.

Publishing his annual report yesterday, Sir Bryan said that national economic policy should be directed to achieving the greatest possible consumer well-being.

Urging critics to take a long-term view, he said that "the elimination of some regulations can promote consumer interests by bringing about better information, regardless of savings in costs".

But Sir Bryan said it was right to introduce new regulations when that was necessary to improve the quality of information available to consumers. He said Kenneth

Clarke, the Chancellor, had accepted recommendations from the OFT for new regulations to oblige sellers of financial products, such as life assurance and pensions, to disclose more information.

The report reveals that the OFT took action to prevent 88 estate agents from trading in 1993. Overall, the number of complaints about unfair trading practices fell 66 to 1,577. However, the number of mergers examined by the OFT rose 50 per cent, to 309.

Seven suspected monopolies were referred to the OFT, down from eight in 1992, covering products as diverse as condoms, ice cream, recorded music and laboratory equipment, in addition to services such as mortgage valuations and financial information.



Sir Bryan said the number of complaints about unfair trading practices fell in 1993

## General Accident plc

RESULTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE 1994

	6 Months to 30.6.94 Estimate £million	6 Months to 30.6.93 Estimate £million	1993 Year Actual £million
Premium Income			
General Business	2,141.7	2,102.2	4,181.8
Long Term Business	435.9	413.7	866.1
	<u>2,577.6</u>	<u>2,515.9</u>	<u>5,047.9</u>
Investment Income	234.2	242.7	509.1
Excess Agency Result	(5.3)	(4.5)	(9.5)
Underwriting			
General Business Result	(44.9)	(125.0)	(129.0)
Long Term Business Profit	25.9	20.9	49.1
	<u>209.9</u>	<u>134.1</u>	<u>319.7</u>
Less: Interest on Loans	6.7	9.4	15.9
Employee Profit Sharing Scheme			8.9
Profit before Taxation	203.2	124.7	294.9
Taxation	40.0	20.7	49.6
Profit after Taxation	163.2	104.0	245.3
Minority Interests	1.7	(0.3)	0.7
Preference Dividends	10.5	8.8	19.5
Net Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	<u>151.0</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>225.1</u>
Earnings per Ordinary Share	33.4p	21.2p	50.0p
Principle exchange rates used in translating overseas results			
U.S.A.	\$1.54	\$1.48	\$1.48
Canada	\$2.13	\$1.96	\$1.96

Notes  
The above results of the General Accident Group for the six months ended 30th June 1994, estimated and unaudited, are compared with those for the similar period in 1993, which are restated at 31st December 1993 rates of exchange. Also shown are the actual results for the full year 1993. These results do not comprise the statutory accounts for 1993 which have been audited without qualification and filed with the Registrar of Companies.

There are no "discontinued operations" or "acquisitions" as defined in FRSS.

It must be emphasised that the results for an interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

### ANALYSIS BY TERRITORY OF GENERAL BUSINESS PREMIUM INCOME AND UNDERWRITING RESULT

	6 Months to 30.6.94 Premium Income £m	6 Months to 30.6.93 Underwriting Result £m	6 Months to 30.6.93 Premium Income £m	6 Months to 30.6.93 Underwriting Result £m
U.K.	777.5	93.5	681.5	3.5
U.S.A.	633.8	(69.2)	683.7	(74.6)
Canada	294.1	(36.7)	316.0	(6.9)
Pacific	196.4	5.6	176.0	2.8
Europe other than U.K.	109.0	110.3	117.5	(19.8)
Other Overseas	61.8	(7.3)	48.5	(17.7)
London Market Business incl. Internal Reinsurance	<u>69.1</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>79.0</u>	<u>(23.3)</u>
	<u>2,141.7</u>	<u>144.9</u>	<u>2,102.2</u>	<u>(125.0)</u>

Commenting on the results, Mr. Nelson Robertson, General Accident's Group Chief Executive, said:

"Following an excellent result in the second quarter - which produced a worldwide underwriting profit - we have achieved a further and substantial improvement in our operating performance at the half year. A profit at the pre-tax level of £203m represents an increase of almost £80m over the first half of 1993 which was itself a period of significant recovery."

"In the UK, we continue to benefit from maintaining selective underwriting procedures while at the same time expanding our portfolio. Mild weather during the period has also contributed to the excellent improvement in our UK underwriting result."

"In the United States, we have seen further improvement in the underlying profitability of our business although the results for the period were adversely affected by storm losses in the opening quarter."

"Despite improvement in the second quarter, particularly in the Property accounts, results in Canada for the half year were also seriously affected by weather losses. Market conditions remain difficult, but successful rating action is now beginning to take effect and should impact positively on the important Private Auto account."

"We have seen excellent results from all our businesses in the Pacific region which produced an increased profit and good premium growth at the half year. In Europe, the welcome improvement reported earlier in the year has continued during the second quarter."

"We continue to be encouraged by our new business production in the Life area which is making an increased contribution to profits."

"The strength of our recovery in the UK and the Pacific demonstrates that the actions we have taken - and continue to take - have been effective. In our other major territories the full impact of remedial action has yet to appear but we are encouraged that positive signs of improvement are now beginning to show through in both the United States and Europe despite difficult market conditions. We therefore look to the future with some confidence."

#### Long term Business

New annual premiums for life business in the United Kingdom for the first six months were £27.3m (1993 £26.0m) and single premiums £251.6m (1993 £176.2m).

#### Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December 1994 of 10.1p per share (1993: 9.7p per share) totalling £45.7m (1993: £43.8m) payable on or after 14 January 1995 to ordinary shareholders on the Register of Members at close of business on 3rd November 1994.

The Directors propose to offer ordinary shareholders the opportunity to receive fully paid ordinary shares in the company in lieu of the cash dividend.

#### Net Assets Per Ordinary Share/Worldwide Solvency

	Current (as at 04.08.94)	31.12.93
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	441p	545p
Solvency Margin Worldwide	54.4%	65.5%

Current figures are estimated and reflect conditions in world equity and bond markets. They include an appropriate amount for dividend and trading result up to 4th August 1994. The inclusion of part of General Accident's growing life business account for approximately 8 points of the current solvency margin.

A full copy of the interim announcement for 1994 can be obtained from: The Secretary, General Accident plc, Pitheavlis, Perth, Scotland PH2 0NH.

## Fraud in Britain shows alarming rise, says KPMG

By JON ASHWORTH

FRAUD in Britain has shown an alarming increase, in spite of predictions that it would level off this year. Alleged frauds in the mortgage and investment markets gave rise to charges involving more than £254 million in the first six months, exceeding the total for the whole of 1991.

The figures were inflated by a single case in which it is claimed property developers conspired with a solicitor and valuer to defraud mortgage lenders to the tune of £100 million.

The case, which is pending trial, is alleged to have involved false valuations and fictitious transactions. One

property is alleged to have been mortgaged for £100 million over.

Leasing and banking fraud, in which funds are obtained using fictitious leases or assets, totalled £55 million in the first half, according to a bi-annual survey by KPMG Forensic Accounting.

A further £55 million related to "old fashioned" investment frauds, in which investors are lured by the promise of unrealistically high returns.

Ian Huntington, head of fraud investigation at KPMG, said tighter control by banks and building societies, coupled with low turnover in the housing market, meant that

levels of mortgage fraud were on the decline. One-off cases aside, the figures were nevertheless surprising.

Mr Huntington said: "We thought there would be a pretty dramatic drop, yet we are still seeing some quite significant frauds coming in from different areas."

"Although 1995 and 1996 are likely to show a drop in value as the number of large frauds being uncovered falls away, our investigation experience shows that the risk of corporate fraud has increased."

Mr Huntington said that the number of recession-driven frauds should have come to an end.

The next phase, he said, was likely to see increasing fraud among middle managers, as they came under increasing pressure to perform.

There is a danger that they will manipulate results to create the impression that their performance is up to standard.

"We're seeing this in the investigations we're carrying out," Mr Huntington said. "Often, it is not a question of personal enrichment but of being seen to succeed." The recession encouraged many companies to strip out layers of management and make individual managers more responsible for their divisional profit centres.

There were nine cases of banking and finance fraud in the first half involving £167 million. Cases involving private investors totalled £74 million.

Cases involving the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Polly Peck and Maxwell Communication Corporation pushed fraud charges to a record £705 million last year.

## Cheaper own-label range for Safeway

By OUR CITY STAFF

ARGYLL, the supermarket group that owns Safeway, plans to launch a further, cheaper own-label range as part of an overhaul of the business.

The new range, which is expected to appear on the shelves next month, will replace lesser-known, tertiary brands. The move is an attempt to sharpen the price positioning of Safeway, which shoppers have perceived as the most expensive of the major supermarkets. It follows the launch of cheaper own-label ranges by key competitors, such as Tesco's Value Lines and Asda's Farm Stores.

Argyll's initiative is part of the fundamental review of the Safeway operation announced in May, aimed at improving sales and cutting costs. Sales per square foot stand at just

over £600, compared with Sainsbury's £970 and Tesco's £780. One food retailing analyst said Safeway's fundamental problem was that many consumers, deterred by its higher prices, used it to "top up" their grocery shopping, rather than for their main weekly food shop. Safeway is also expected to introduce loyalty bonuses, larger economy pack sizes and other promotions.

Analysts expect substantial job losses among the company's 1,500 head office employees at Hayes, Middlesex. This would follow similar restructuring at both J Sainsbury and Tesco, which between them have cut about 1,500 jobs this year. Argyll is expected to announce redundancies when it delivers its interim results in November.

## Procter & Gamble reverses losses

PROCTER & Gamble, the American consumer products company, at present in battle with Europe's Unilever over washing powder brands, yesterday reported a 2 per cent rise in fourth quarter sales to \$7.5 billion and final quarter net earnings of \$406 million. This was a sharp reversal of the 1993 final quarter, during which a restructuring led to a \$1.2 billion loss. About \$1.5 billion was wiped out by the restructuring.

For the year to June 30, Procter reported sales almost unchanged at \$30.3 billion, from which it earned a net \$2.2 billion. The previous year's restructuring resulted in a \$656 million loss. Net earnings per share were 56 cents for the final quarter, against a \$1.83 loss. For the year, net earnings were \$3.09 against a loss of \$1.11.

## Metal Bulletin ahead

SHARES in Metal Bulletin, the publisher of information on metals, minerals, textiles and financial derivatives, rose 25p to 485p yesterday. The company reported a rise in profits to £1.21 million before tax (£871,300) in the six months to June 30, and the interim dividend is 4p a share (2.9p). Earnings were 8.1p a share (8p). Trevor Tarring, chairman, said demand for information and services from the metals, futures and options, managed funds and textiles divisions continued to grow. The minerals division, which has lagged behind other divisions in line with its underlying markets, now shows encouraging signs of resurgence.

## Heavy tax bill threat

TAXPAYERS face paying an extra £500 a year for specialist advice once the new simplified assessment mechanism for calculating tax starts in 1996, according to the Association of Taxation Technicians. Erica Stacy, the association's president, said the need to comply with stringent new rules meant those who complete annual returns and are currently without advisers may be compelled to seek assistance. She said: "Simplified assessments could result in such taxpayers needing to spend as much as £500 a year on tax compliance." At present, the task of assessing is carried out by the Inland Revenue.

## Sales surge at LVMH

LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton, the French luxury goods, perfume and drinks group, was overwhelmed by the strength of demand for some of its products in the first half, when sales surged 19.6 per cent to Fr2 billion. Its luggage and leather goods activities, which ran into unexpected capacity constraints, increased sales by 31 per cent to Fr3.19 billion. Sales increased in all other product areas, albeit less spectacularly. Perfume and beauty products sales, under the Christian Dior, Givenchy and Kenzo brands, were up 20 per cent at Fr3.09 billion. Champagne sales picked up late in the first half, which led to a 6.5 per cent increase to Fr1.92 billion.

## Healthcare group grows

WESTMINSTER Health Care, the nursing home and healthcare group, plans to add more than 1,000 beds a year in response to growing demand for private nursing care. Pre-tax profits grew to £11.2 million, from £4.5 million, in the 12 months to May 31. Westminster's first year as a listed company. Turnover was up 36 per cent, to £50.4 million, and earnings per share climbed to 18.7p, from 12.8p. A final dividend of 2.75p takes the total to 21.45p. The group said gross profit margins were stable at 32 per cent, reflecting tight cost control. Ten new homes were opened during the year, taking total capacity to almost 4,000 beds.

## Vimto sales fizzing

FINE early summer weather helped to put fizz into interim profits at JN Nichols, the soft drinks company best known for its Vimto brand. Pre-tax profits rose by 11 per cent, to £3.76 million, in the six months to June 30; turnover was £26.82 million, up from £24.06 million. Sales in Britain, where Vimto has 2 per cent of the soft drinks market, benefited from recent reorganisation and exports also improved. The company, which has enjoyed strong demand in the former Soviet Union, is to produce Vimto in Moscow, John Nichols, managing director, said. The interim dividend is lifted to 2.25p, from 2.16p.

## Scholes powers ahead

SCHOLÉS, the maker and supplier of electrical installation equipment that is the subject of an agreed £96 million takeover bid by Hanson, lifted pre-tax profits by 63 per cent to £7 million from £4.3 million for the year to June 30. Earnings rose to 12.3p a share from 7.7p. Bill Riches, chairman, right, said that in the absence of the bid the board would have recommended a final dividend of 4.55p a share, making a nominal total of 6.25p against an actual 3.4p in the previous year.



## Buyout at Montedison

SP SYSTEMS, a British advanced composite materials subsidiary of Montedison, operating arm of the Italian Ferruzzi group, has regained its independence through a management buyout led by Paul Ridding, founder and managing director. In conjunction with the buyout, SP has brought in Divinvy International, Swedish world leader in high-quality polymers for composite materials, as a minority partner. No financial details were available. A spokesman said the business was going well, with SP products now being used by the motor racing and oil and gas industries as well as its original marine market.

## Signet finally disposes of Salisburys

By SUSAN GILCHRIST



James McAdam, of Signet, intends to focus on core business

SIGNET Group, Britain's largest jewellery retailer, has finally succeeded in disposing of Salisburys, its struggling chain of luggage and handbag stores, for £3.18 million.

The buyer is Stephen Hinchliffe, the Sheffield businessman, who is a former chairman of James Wilkes, the engineering group, and a former director of Sheffield United Football Club.

Salisburys Stores, a new company established by Mr Hinchliffe to acquire the 174-store chain, will pay £2.75 million in cash and

take on £430,000 of debt. James McAdam, the chairman of Signet, said that the deal was the final significant step in the group's reorganisation programme started just over two years ago.

He added: "We can now focus all our efforts on our core jewellery businesses and just get on with it."

The deal was welcomed by analysts, some of whom had doubted whether a buyer could be found for the chain. The chain, which Signet acquired from Next for £77 million in 1988, has suffered falling sales and deepening

losses in recent years. Last year, pre-tax losses increased to £5.3 million and the group was forced to make an £87.1 million provision ahead of its disposal to cover goodwill and asset write-downs.

Mr McAdam said that the sale of Salisburys would have no effect on the timing or likelihood of a capital reconstruction of the group.

Signet is coming under increasing pressure from distressed preference shareholders to overhaul the share structure and raise fresh capital.

Times, page 25



□ Chancellor and Governor almost at one □ Directors guilty of 'serial failures' □ SCI secures Great Southern

## The Ken and Eddie show

CHANCELLOR and Governor always hoped that publishing minutes of their meetings six weeks after the event would make them boring. They have not quite realised their wish.

Although there has been another monetary meeting since the latest minutes, as well as an Inflation Report from the Bank of England, they are still enlightening. The Chancellor is clearly more sanguine on inflation and less comfortable about the strength of the recovery than the Governor. Both add up to a desire not to be pushed into an early interest rate rise by the Bank.

On inflation, Mr Clarke rather brusquely dismisses Mr George's worries about the CBI's survey, which showed that many more manufacturers expect to be able to push prices up over the coming months. As Mr Clarke sensibly points out, they may want to raise prices but probably will not be able to because of intense competition. That view, although six weeks old, was amply borne out by this week's figures showing that manufacturers are holding prices down despite the additional cost of imported raw materials.

On growth, there was broad agreement between the two that the recovery is proceeding at a steady pace, although the Chancellor highlights emerging weakness in the housing market and

in consumer spending. But these nuances do not represent major differences. Given that each has a different brief, there is remarkable agreement. The Governor, for example, is reported in the minutes as saying that, while questions remained about the outlook for inflation, these had not become more pressing.

All that the Governor has actually said in successive minutes is that he is closely watching various indicators of price pressures. This is no less than one would expect from the Bank, whose proclaimed duty it is to stand vigil against inflation. But this is a far cry from watching indicators, becoming worried about them and finally deciding to act on them.

Similarly, last week's Inflation Report merely stated that the Government would have to raise interest rates within the next two years if it was to hit its inflation target. Even without base rate increases, the Bank's projection is for inflation of close to 3 per cent in two years' time. Hardly dramatic.

It is clear that neither the Bank nor the Treasury have any firm

timetable for a rate increase in mind. Rather, the two institutions will continue to dissect each month's economic data for evidence that either price pressures or the rate of economic growth is picking up markedly.

Any lingering speculation of an early rate rise after the next monetary meeting on September 7 is likely to be quashed by the run of figures expected next week, when July's retail prices and retail sales are both expected to be weak. This is hardly overheating and it is not in the interests of either the Chancellor or the Governor to resort to cold water tactics too soon.

### The Hannibal Lecter director

SOME spine-chilling research has emanated from CCN Business Information in respect of serial killers of the body corporate. An analysis of more than 900,000 directors of UK companies reveals that close on one in four of the breed — more than 222,000 — have been involved with failed companies



within the space of six years. Of these, almost 27,000 have participated in more than one collapse. Now for the most alarming statistic. The UK harbours more than 1,000 directors with Hannibal Lecter tendencies — those who have graced the boards of more than ten companies that have suffered an untimely fate.

One might imagine that such "serial failures", as CCN describes them, are behind bars or, at the least, barred from boardrooms new. Alas, no. Most, we are informed, roam free, permitted to pursue other directorships.

The cry from CCN, credit and financial information specialists, is that the serial failure, who leaves behind a string of bust

firms and bad debts, is a problem that the authorities should treat with greater urgency. CCN paints a picture of delays in pursuing disqualification and criticises a "lack of co-ordination" by the courts in terms of "notification and publication of the names of disqualified directors".

The DTI, where the disqualification buck stops, stresses that directors of companies that fail are not necessarily guilty of fraud or misconduct. The flavour of Michael Heseltine's regime comes across in the message that there can be numerous other reasons for failure, such as "an inability to cope with competition". The onus, according to the DTI, is on the liquidator, receiver or trustee to file a report if misconduct is suspected on the part of a director. Court action to disqualify a director may follow or the matter may be referred to the SFO.

Certainly, liquidation and fraud are not necessarily synonymous, but it could be argued that, after experiencing serial failures, certain directors should be protected from themselves.

Prospective employees, investors and creditors might also favour a "disqualify and be damned" approach.

### Panel buries Loewen

THE £112 million battle for control of Great Southern Group was finally played out on the 20th floor of the Stock Exchange Tower yesterday — venue for the full Takeover Panel's little tête-à-tête with the warring parties.

A privileged insight into the workings of the City for Service Corporation International, America's largest firm of undertakers, and Canadian arch-rival Loewen. That said, by the end of proceedings, SCI probably felt somewhat more privileged than the visitors from Vancouver.

As Great Southern's share price had anticipated, the Takeover Panel, chaired by Sir David Cairns, backed its executive's decision to let SCI, or more precisely, SCI's advisers, off the Rule 32.2 hook. The notorious press release omission of the rider that the finality of SCI's 680p a share bid

(subsequently raised to 775p) was subject to the appearance of a counter-bidder was duly perceived as a "genuine mistake".

SCI's proposals to compensate those who sold Great Southern stock by way of a 95p payment (albeit out of the pockets of advisers Schroders and Linklaters & Paines) were also noted. So, too, was the fact that Great Southern's board, along with advisers Hill Samuel, left no one in doubt that they believed SCI's terms of 775p were in the best interests of shareholders. At a premium of £3 above Great Southern's share price before SCI's appearance — indicating an exit p/e of 27.6 — few could argue. That said, Loewen was serious enough to ask, via Barrings, for leave to appeal to the Appeal Committee — a request not granted.

### Degrees of fraud

THERE are lies, damned lies and fraudulent statistics — or statistics on fraud. Criminal charges, ranked by value, that rise each year suggest a nation sliding ever deeper into financial wickedness. But compiler KPMG concedes the figures are distorted by huge one-offs, with the likes of BCCI, Maxwell and Polly Peck making it hard to assess accurately the level of less sensational white collar crime.

## Fast upturn signals better year for GKN

By MARTIN WALLER, DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

GKN has signalled a faster-than-expected upturn in its key markets and a better performance this year than the company thought likely a few months ago.

Sir David Lees, the chairman, accompanied interim figures with a bullish statement indicating that the group's cost-cutting and efficiency programme was running ahead of schedule. He said annual job losses running at 1,000-2,000, a year since the start of the recession five years ago were slowing.

GKN announced pre-tax profits for the half-year to the end of June rising to £97.3 million from £60 million, sufficiently higher than City expectations to send the shares ahead 6p to 657p. Sir David said: "The results for the first

half show real progress, and the improvement was broadly based. In particular, there was considerable profit improvement in continental Europe. The better figures have been driven largely by cost effectiveness, rather than sales volumes."

He added: "We now expect that 1994 will prove out to be a much better year than was thought likely at the end of 1993."

GKN, which in April took over Westland, the helicopter maker, after a bid battle, saw sales growth from its other businesses rise less than 3 per cent in the first half, held back by price pressures imposed by its customers. But those businesses managed to raise operating profits 29 per cent through cost reductions and other efficiencies.

The interim dividend is held at 8p a share. Earnings per share rose from 9.5p to 16.6p. Sir David said while the aim was to restore full-year dividend cover to the two times earnings the group had enjoyed throughout the 1980s, this did not preclude some increase even before this could be achieved.

The arrival of Westland, which for the first quarter was a 27 per cent-owned associate, complicated GKN's first-half figures. The helicopter business chipped in £5.5 million while wholly owned in the second quarter and £8.2 million as an associate in the six months from October to March. This last figure was boosted by a £4 million early contribution from the settlement of the dispute between the company and the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation.

That was only finally settled last week, once Westland was fully within the GKN fold. GKN, therefore, took a windfall benefit of £165 million to offset against the £79 million cash it paid to take control of Westland. Although most will not go into profits in the second half, these would include a £50 million one-off boost as a result.

For the second half, GKN is looking for further improvement from continental Europe, which provides a third of all sales.

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Martin Sorrell, chief executive, said there would be no return to the hype of the 1980s. Improvements would not be reported until "after the fact"

## WPP still cautious despite 50% rise in profit

By OUR DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

WPP Group, the world's biggest advertising combine, sounded a cautious note on prospects for revenues this year, only two days after a bullish announcement from rival Saatchi & Saatchi and despite a 50 per cent rise in half-year pre-tax profits.

WPP shares, which advanced strongly on Tuesday on the back of Saatchi's comments, slid 4p to 119p, despite an increase in pre-tax profits from £24.1 million to £36.2 million in the six months to June 30.

The group said the experience of the first half had been "patchy and inconsistent". January and February were better than a year previously, but March and April were weaker. By contrast, May and June were "the best two consecutive months that the group has experienced in the last two and a half years", WPP said.

Revenues fell by 1.3 per cent, to £690 million, mainly because of disposals, but on a like-for-like and constant currency basis they rose by more than 4 per cent. The group is paying an interim dividend of 0.385p, up from 0.35p, paid out of earnings per share 1p higher at 3.5p.

WPP ascribes the uncertain pattern of business in the first six months to tax rises on both sides of the Atlantic and continued concern about job security among both consumers and management.

Martin Sorrell, the chief executive, said: "We are cautious about prospects because we don't want to return to the hype of the 1980s. We would prefer to report the improvement after the fact than before."

But WPP did offer its shareholders some words of comfort. Various forms of financing and ways of strengthening the balance sheet are under consideration, including floating the group's market research business and reshuffling short-term debt.

But the group says better profitability and cash flow, and achievement of financial goals, "has lessened the need to examine these alternatives". Although revenues were slightly down in North America, WPP managed to raise them in the UK by 12.3 per cent, while the total for the rest of the world grew by 13.8 per cent. The number of staff employed, on a strictly like-for-like basis and disregarding the effect of disposals, fell by 2.9 per cent, to 19,237.

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## Haulier tells of tough market

By SUSAN GILCHRIST

TRANSPORT Development Group, the second-biggest haulier in Britain, has painted a grim picture of the domestic distribution market and given warning of pressure on margins amid intense competition.

The group said that tendering for contracts and renewals in the third-party distribution market was highly competitive, with margins significantly less than in the past. Further job losses and rationalisation are in the pipeline.

The tough conditions were reflected in the interim results. Although pre-tax profits rose to £17 million, from £3.5 million, in the half year to June 30, the figures in the previous period were depressed by a one-off £12.4 million charge relating to disposals. Excluding these items, underlying operating profits in ongoing businesses fell by 4 per cent to £17.2 million, from £18 million.

The main reason for the fall was a reduction in contribution from the distribution division, whose operating profits dropped to £3.7 million, from £6.5 million, because of the ending of four key contracts and increased losses in the network logistics business. Profits in the storage division slipped to £5 million, from £5.6 million, because of a reduction in beef and butter in EC intervention storage. Hire and transport operations both lifted profits.

The group said that it felt confident that it could hold its own in the current year. The interim dividend is held at 3p.

## Standard takes a stand on ethics

By ROBERT MILLER

STANDARD Chartered, the international banking group, said it has put past scandals behind it and promised to shun unethical business practices to win new business.

Patrick Gillam, chairman of Standard Chartered, yesterday announced an increase in pre-tax profits to £237 million from £170 million. He said: "We are not going to permit any unethical practices to get in the way of our business. If we lose out because of that stand we don't mind, because there is enough new business going around the world. Once you have a reputation for absolute integrity you don't even get asked."

Standard raised its interim dividend to 2.25p from 1.875p.

Mr Gillam added that there had been much press comment about irregularities in Standard Chartered Securities in Hong Kong and Mocatta, the bank's Hong Kong bullion dealing arm. In June, the Securities and Futures Commission, the colony's regulator, publicly reprimanded two of Standard's Hong Kong subsidiaries after an investigation into the share ramping of flotations.

Mr Gillam commented: "We are still investigating the

position in Mocatta, Hong Kong, but in neither case has there been material loss. In both companies there were clear and unacceptable breaches of our international code of conduct. The board regards any breach of the code as unacceptable."

The principal reason behind Standard's improved profits was a £59 million drop in bad debt provision to £69 million. Net interest income for the banking group rose by £2 million to £472 million, but net interest income from treasury activities was significantly lower. In Hong Kong, where

the bank has assets of £13.4 billion, trading profits were unchanged at £106 million after charges for bad debt fell £1 million.

Malcolm Williamson, group chief executive, said the Asia Pacific network continued to be the major contributor to group profits and that the Middle East and Southern Asia continue to make progress in profitability. India too, he added, "is contributing positively. However, the Indian government has announced its intention to impose penalties on all local and foreign banks which were involved in alleged irregularities in the Bombay securities market in 1992. In our case, together with interest their proposed penalty amounts to £7.3 million. We are appealing against this."

Commenting on Standard's results, John Aitken, bank analyst at UBS, the broker, said: "They are not bad. The problem is that people have been buying Standard's shares to tap into the growth in Asian markets. But in the past two years there does not appear to have been much in the way of trading profits coming out of the bank's Hong Kong and other Asian businesses."



Malcolm Williamson, left, and Patrick Gillam, who announced £237 million profits

## Share boost for chief of Manweb

By OUR DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

BRYAN Weston, who retires at the end of this month as chairman of Manweb, the electricity distributor covering North Wales and Merseyside, is leaving the company with shares worth £881,000 and options that are potentially, at today's share price, worth a further £188,000.

Mr Weston, who stood down as chief executive in August 1992, remaining as chairman in a part-time capacity, owned 121,878 shares at the March financial year-end, acquired under an earlier executive share option scheme. They were bought with profits made from the sale of other shares acquired under the scheme.

In addition, under other executive and share-save schemes, he has further share options exercisable at less than half the current Manweb share price of 723p from next year and the year after.

Manweb vigorously defended the incentive schemes as a way of boosting the performance of top executives. The company said: "It is an incentive to make the company perform well and a pat on the back for a job well done." Manweb said it had not put up its electricity prices, currently 7.78p a unit, for two years.

## Union suffers from 'execution errors'

LOSSES in the gilt market and "execution errors" in the derivatives division led Union, the financial services group formerly known as Union Discount, to incur pre-tax losses of £793,000 in the six months to June 30. In spite of the loss, the group announced an interim dividend of 1.5p, compared with no payment last time (Robert Miller writes).

Robin Herbert, chairman of Union, said the group's money market division had recorded an overall loss of £953,000 after incurring trading losses of almost £2 million "as a result of volatile and adverse movements in the gilt-edged markets". Of the £650,000

loss incurred in the derivatives market, Mr Herbert said: "An unacceptably high proportion resulted from execution errors." Union also posted losses of £271,000 from its fund management arm, after opening an office in the Isle of Man and increasing its staffing levels. The group is waiting for regulatory approval from the Manx authorities before developing new offshore products.

Money raised through an £11 million two-for-five rights issue this year was invested in Union's fund management arm and Aitken Campbell, the equity and gilt market-maker, which reported reduced

profits of £122,000. Mr Herbert said: "While the operating results for these businesses during the period have included some start-up costs, the benefits from this investment, together with new business gains, are not expected to begin to flow through until the end of the current financial year."

Union's Sabre Leasing arm, which Mr Herbert said was regarded as a non-core business in view of the impact any upward movement in interest rates would have on operating margins, reported profits of £875,000.

Mr Herbert said: "Although we anticipate a profitable second half, the overall performance of the group will

continue to be influenced by the underlying volatility of the money markets whilst Union remains in this period of transition.

The board, however, remains committed to its view that the group's longer-term growth will come predominantly from those businesses providing specialist financial services, albeit that the benefits of this strategy are taking longer to achieve than had been originally envisaged. The one-off losses in the gilt-edged markets have not diverted us from the implementation of our new strategy."

The shares yesterday closed down 8p at 126p.

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## ECONOMIC VIEW

# Time to push income tax off the political agenda

**Anatole Kaletsky urges Tony Blair, the Labour leader, to focus on the abolition of capital gains tax and the replacement of inheritance tax**

It is conceivable that Labour could find a way of heading the Tories on taxes? To take the standard rate of income tax off the political agenda once and for all as a supposed election-winning issue, would be one of the greatest services that Tony Blair and his new Labour Party could do for the nation.

Nothing has done more harm in recent years to Britain's political culture, to the public's trust in politicians and to the administration of the public sector than the sterile, misinformed and often dishonest argument about which of the two parties would be more likely to cut the basic rate of tax from 25 to 20 pence in the pound.

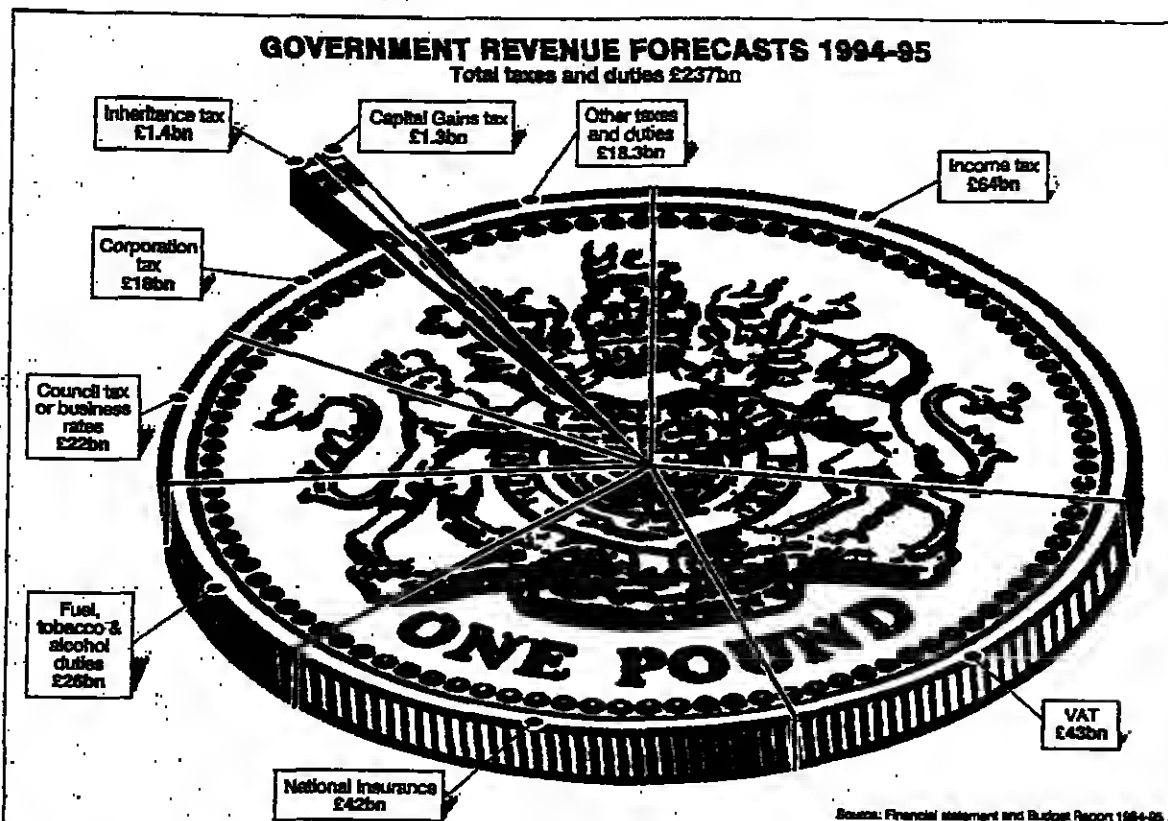
Setting the levels of taxation and public spending is among the most important functions of any government, and a debate on tax and spending should therefore be a focal point of any election campaign. But such a debate, if intelligently conducted, would have no place for such headline-grabbing nonsense as John Major's "long-term aspiration" for a 20p standard rate, still less for the illiterate musings about a 15p standard rate attributed this week to "friends of Tony Blair".

Hold on a moment. If Mr Blair is starting a cynically mendacious verbal auction with the Tories about which can promise the lower tax rates, why did I begin this column with even a conditional word of praise? The answer, I assure you, has nothing to do with the sudden trans-media love affair with the Labour leader. I am delighted with the tax-slashing hints attributed to Mr Blair for two quite different reasons.

First, because Mr Blair's friends have finally introduced a much needed element of logic into the debate on taxes. Specifically, they have employed the classic trope of *reductio ad absurdum*. By proposing a 15p standard rate, they have reduced the whole argy-bargy over tax rates to the level of farce. With luck, the laughter about Labour's 15p proposal will prove infectious and will produce similar derision about Tory aspirations for a rate of 20p—or any other arbitrary figure plucked out of the air by politicians desperate for something jolly to say on the hustings.

Regular readers of this column will need little reminding of why I consider arbitrary "headline" tax rates misleading and disreputable as symbols of different governments' or parties' policies on tax. Because of the structure of the tax system, it is quite possible for a government to cut the standard rate of income tax to almost any figure it chooses while actually raising the true burden of taxes. Either a Chancellor can do this by moving money from income tax to VAT, National Insurance and other less visible taxes, as Geoffrey Howe did most spectacularly in 1979. Or he can act less transparently. By juggling with allowances and adding new complications, like Norman Lamont's absurd and unnecessary 20p "lower-rate band", it is easy to maintain or even reduce the apparent tax rate while actually increasing the amount people pay.

That was the surreptitious approach taken last year by Mr Lamont and Kenneth Clarke. Both claimed to be acting in full accordance with Tory promises to achieve a 20p standard tax rate, while they actually increased



income tax to a higher level than it attained in the days when Denis Healey was Chancellor. In the same way, before the last election, it was possible for John Smith to claim that he was merely asking the "rich" for a small repayment from the excessive largesse they had enjoyed under Nigel Lawson, when the tax regime he was proposing would actually have been far more draconian to the professional middle classes than the 33 per cent headline tax rates that existed during the winter of discontent.

My second reason to welcome Labour's trial balloon is more positive. Mr Blair is probably not serious about cutting income tax—indeed, given the size of Britain's public sector borrowing requirement, the appalling state of most public services and the overriding importance of maintaining low interest rates, I hope that no politician in Britain is honestly thinking about much lower taxes. But the Treasury's need for at least the present amount of revenue does not preclude important changes in some of the taxes it collects.

## By proposing a 15p standard rate, Mr Blair's friends have reduced the argy-bargy over rates of taxation to the level of farce

Above all, from Mr Blair's point of view, the pressure for better public services and for a fairer tax system need not prevent Labour introducing two all-important reforms that would benefit the middle and property-owning classes.

Far more effectively than a Dutch auction over tax rates, the changes I have in mind would bury once and for all the image of Labour as the party that represents the politics of envy and give substance to Mr Blair's repeated claim that Labour is now a crusade against poverty, not against wealth. All Mr Blair has to do is turn his attention from income tax to the taxes really hated by savers and really loved by accountants: capital gains tax and inheritance tax.

My modest proposal to Mr Blair is simple: abolish capital gains tax and replace the punitive and irrational inheritance tax maintained through thick and thin by the Tories. Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is now widely recognised by economists around the

world as one of the few imposts that has a genuine and highly damaging effect on incentives. It punishes people for taking risks, it penalises saving, it ties up assets in unproductive uses, and it encourages all kinds of wasteful behaviour. Because CGT is paid only when an asset is sold, it can readily be avoided or deferred, which is why the revenue it generates is tiny.

Yet it has a major effect on incentives, as evidenced by the decline of Britain's venture capital industry since Nigel Lawson's decision in 1988 to raise the CGT rate from 25 to 40 per cent. The reason CGT has a far bigger impact on incentives than income tax is plain common sense (which is presumably why it was never understood by Lord Lawson). People will not change their regular and predictable activities, give up working or even stop saving merely to avoid income tax. But they will stop taking risks or selling their assets if 40 per cent of the profit is confiscated whenever they succeed.

The most sensible way to deal with CGT is to abolish it. The cost of total

abolition—£1.3 billion—would be less than half the cost of cutting the standard rate of tax by one penny. But if Mr Blair were not prepared to grasp that nettle, he should at least halve the CGT rate to 20 per cent and exempt long-term assets held for over a year or two. The cost of that reform would probably be zero, since the rise in sales of assets tied up in CGT-avoidance schemes would almost certainly overwhelm the impact of the lower rates.

Now let us turn to inheritance tax (IHT). At present, it is charged at the penal rate of 40 per cent on all estates or gifts over £10,000—a little more than the value of an average family house in London and the Home Counties. I could not summarise the absurdities and complications of this hated tax, so I will not try. Two observations will suffice. First, that successive governments of both parties have recognised the injustice of expropriating private property on this scale and have therefore introduced bizarre exemptions rules allowing IHT to be almost completely avoided by the rich.

The best example is the rule that makes a gift tax-free as long as the donor survives for seven years—a loophole easily exploited by a Duke who can put his wealth in trust, but not available to an ailing widow who may have to end her days in a nursing home and cannot risk giving property away until she dies.

The second point is that assuming Mr Blair were not willing simply to abolish inheritance tax, a far more sensible and fair alternative is his for the taking. This alternative tax has been discussed by tax experts and even supported by many Inland Revenue officials, but has been studiously ignored by Tory politicians, betraying the shallowness of their supposed commitment to widening property ownership and respecting inheritance.

This sensible alternative is the so-called "accessions tax"—a tax that would be levied on the people who receive inheritances or gifts. The difference between the two approaches is simple but all-important. The present IHT makes no distinction between a single gift of £1 million from a millionaire to his eldest son and a £1 million estate that is divided into several smaller legacies, helping to spread property around and breaking up concentrations of wealth. At present, both estates would pay £400,000 in IHT before being distributed in the unlikely event that no special arrangements were to mitigate to avoid IHT. But suppose instead that Labour introduced an accessions tax, levied at the same rate as the present IHT. If the millionaire divided his estate into ten equal parts of £100,000 each, then none of the recipients would pay any tax. Now, say, his split his estate between four children, giving each £250,000. Each would then pay £40,000 in tax on the part of their legacy above the £150,000 limit. The total tax payable would be only £160,000, instead of the £400,000 charged under the present IHT.

Of course, infinite variations would be possible with different rates and limits to achieve differing social objectives. But whatever specific tax rates Mr Blair were to choose, he could send a clear message to the middle class: the Tories have been playing around with (largely false) claims about income tax, while ignoring your real concerns. If Mr Blair wants to win the trust of the property-owning classes he should do the opposite. Forget about income tax and concentrate on IHT and CGT.

## TEMPUS

## Driving force

GKN is not a company that is given to over-confidence, perhaps with good reason since until yesterday it had not covered a dividend for the past three years. Yet there was an unmistakable tone of triumph in its half-year announcement, as it revealed the fruits of a prolonged efficiency drive and the opportunistic acquisition of Westland.

The 62 per cent growth in GKN's profits is all the more remarkable because it was generated on practically unchanged turnover. Sales within the ongoing subsidiaries rose less than 3 per cent. The bottom line has hardly begun to feel the benefit of volume growth in the group's main drive shaft business and its fabled operational gearing.

Such growth is beginning to show through in the second half and will continue as GKN begins to supply on new contracts. Unit costs

should fall when the group's plant in North Carolina comes on stream.

Profits should be further enhanced since Chep, the pallet distributor, is finally threatening to break into profit in the US and the group's two lucrative defence vehicle contracts with Kuwait and Oman should begin to contribute from the end of the year.

To cap all this, GKN's acquisition of Westland means the group has paid more than a third of the asking price with Westland's money and could pay for the rest if another claim against the Canadian government is successful.

With all this, GKN can deliver a sustained period of earnings growth. By year-end the company should not only cover its dividend twice, but might even manage an increase.

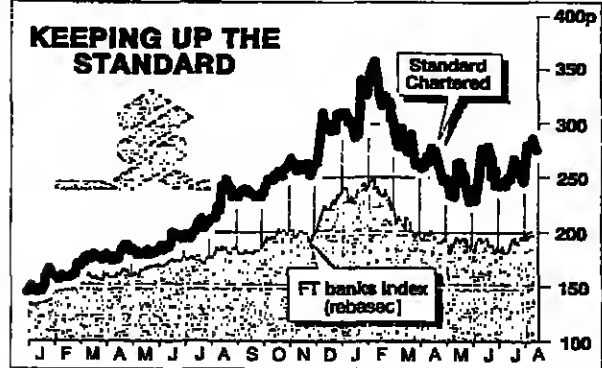
## Standard Chartered

STANDARD Chartered's numbers disappointed the City because they failed to stand out. All the elements of the other banks' interim results were there, a sharp fall in bad debt provisions and tight cost control, which masked flat underlying profitability and slight pressure on margins. But while this was to be expected from the British banks, investors had hoped for something more exciting from a business with a high exposure to the dynamic economies of South-East Asia.

In truth, Standard is following much the same route that its domestic counterparts have been forced down. It is trimming back its lending book to remove any potentially risky customers: the

group's exposure to Hong Kong commercial property has fallen by £50 million to £250 million in the past year. Given the group's past record for taking bad risks onto its books, such conservatism is welcome, particularly since it has been matched by cost control in regions, such as Hong Kong, with high wage inflation.

But Standard has yet to prove whether its non-capital intensive businesses can take sufficient advantage of the economic growth of its regions to replace the earnings it is rejecting from straight-forward lending. Until this policy is shown to be more than lost opportunity, the shares are unlikely to outperform the sector.



## WPP

MARTIN Sorrell and Maurice Saatchi, respective heads of WPP and Saatchi & Saatchi, present an interesting study in contrasts. Mr Saatchi was in optimistic form on Monday, looking forward to a return to the days when companies did not stint on promotional spending to defend their brands.

Mr Sorrell, in more cautious mode, suggests that the sort of revenue rises being seen do not seem much of a return to the golden age, rather a very slow slog out of the black pit both companies plunged into a few years ago. Meanwhile, in margin terms, WPP, at 7.3 per cent, is about where Saatchi might hope to be next year, but both are well behind the 10 per cent plus enjoyed by some competitors.

Mr Sorrell has been burnt before by over-optimistic forecasts, but so has Mr Saatchi. Hanging over WPP is the start next month of the £200 million placing of shares by the banks, and some might suggest, given the grief the latter have caused the company over the years, that Mr

Sorrell may not be in the mood to boost the share price in the meantime. WPP, however, was equally conspicuous in its caution as it looked forward to 1994 in March, when it published its 1992 figures, so perhaps the recession has simply chastened Mr Sorrell rather more than his competitor.

WPP shares now sell on a fair 19 times this year's earnings and 14.5 times for 1995. Further progress will have to wait until the banks have had their fill.

## Signet

HANDBAG retailing is not the sort of business associated with superlatives but Signet, the chain sold by Salisburys, the chain sold by Signet, must have chalked up a few records in its otherwise undistinguished high street career.

Ratners acquired Salisburys from Next in 1988 for £77 million and immediately wrote off almost as much in goodwill. Earlier this year, the renamed Signet Group held its breath and took the plunge by writing off £87 million: the original goodwill was reinstated and written in

accordance with the rules, but Signet's management has taken an extra £10 million charge, effectively writing off most of the assets. Such a belt and braces approach is appropriate for a business that has always been excess baggage. Last year, Salisburys managed to lose over £5 million, a considerable achievement for a business that only sold £54 million of leather goods, excluding VAT. There is worse: Signet has taken a further provision of £1.5 million on Salisburys' warehouse—apparently the buyers did not want it.

Salisburys' losses were partly caused by ogleck: the Signet team was too busy patching up Gerald Ratner's former jewellery empire. That business is back in profit but shareholders are out of the woods. The cash from Salisburys—£3 million—is loose change against the group's £360 million of debt. The time for the inevitable share issue and refinancing is drawing nigh if the company is to be brought back on an even keel.

EDITED BY NEIL BENNETT

## BUSINESS LETTERS

## Lloyd's names should be wary of digging too deep

From Mr G.I.A. Tittle  
The appointment of Philip Holden, a partner in Dibb Lupton Broomhead, as a debt collector, has been promoted by Lloyd's as important to collect debts from those who are dodging payment. The interpretation put on this is that names are able to pay but are not doing so.

I know of too many people, including myself, who have paid their debts and dug deep to keep underwriting, in the belief that 1989 was the nadir of our fortunes, only to find that 1990 and 1991 were worse. People bluster and say that

they are not going to pay Lloyd's a penny more, but most people are inherently honest and nine out of ten have paid their losses to the best of their resources.

There is opposition to paying Lloyd's because of the appalling uncertainty of the future. Lloyd's is not going to resolve its problems by putting debt collectors in who might extract something this year but when they return next year, they will find that the cupboard is bare.

When Lloyd's can plug the hole which drains money from members across the Atlantic

to pay inflated jury awards and spurious interpretations of policy wordings, it may be able to put a full and finite amount on how much each member owes. But there is no point in anyone digging deep to pay £100,000 this year, only to find next year he has another £100,000 to find and only has the clothes he wears.

My advice to every member is, be careful how much you pay until Lloyd's puts a cap on any future liability. Yours faithfully, G.I.A. TITTLE, Lower Everley Farm House, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

## IoD must remember its own members

From Mr Garth Wiseman  
Sir, While the profile of Tim Melville-Ross and Ann Robinson (July 30) was of interest, especially to a member of the

Institute of Directors, it was also disturbing.

The IoD is a membership organisation and, as such, its *raison d'être* is to provide services to its members.

While the claim was made that the IoD's lobbying reflected the views of its members,

there was no evidence to support this. Instead, the impression was given that IoD policy is an intellectual activity based on economic rules. There may be economic principles, but there are no economic rules except for the doctrine and dogma.

It is also striking that while discussions have been held with the great and the good: the CBI, top Opposition politicians, and the general secretary of the TUC, there was no reference to meeting and consulting IoD members.

It is to be hoped that the impression gained of a degree of arrogance and complacency towards the IoD membership in general is misplaced and that the new director-general will resist the attractions of corporatism and remember that he leads a membership organisation whose role is not power politics but to meet the day to day needs and concerns of its members, most of whom, like him, are responsible for running a small or medium-sized enterprise. Yours faithfully, GARTH WISEMAN, 34 West Square, SE1.

## Shareholder meeting prompts disillusion

From Mrs Cynthia Walton  
Sir, I strongly support today's letter from Donald Butcher, United Kingdom Shareholders' Association. As a novice

attendee at shareholders' meetings, I went to the AGM of Midlands Electricity [August 3] in Birmingham. MEB became a quoted company in 1990 and the chairman was fulsome in self-congratulation of progress since then. He reported a handshake of around £300,000 to an outgoing managing director who left before his three-year contract expired. However, a questionnaire was able to show that the full farewell payoff package was around £1.1 million, including pensions, potential options, and subsequently suggested that

directors should not be appointed on three-year contracts but on one-year contracts, to avoid such pay-offs in the future. There were over 1,000 people present. However, when questioned, the chairman admitted having received in excess of 87 million proxy votes which would enable all the resolutions put to the meeting to be adopted. What a sham! The meeting was asked to show its support for one-year contracts by voting against the re-election of [board] members and numerous orange voting cards were waved in the air. But of course to no avail. Yours faithfully, CYNTHIA WALTON, 7 Selly Close, Selly Park, Birmingham.

## Tallinn torment

JOHN Major, beating the drum for Britain on his trip around the Baltic last week, pointed out how significant a role British investors were starting to play in the region. But anyone planning to develop business in these fast-emerging markets should keep a careful eye on their flight schedules. What for? Heathrow is about to happen in Tallinn, the Estonian capital. Not only will the executive lounge be closed from August 15-18, but the whole of Tallinn airport is to be shut for a major rebuilding programme.

JON ASHWORTH

## Capel's cure

JAMES Capel has turned Roger Hardman's departure as head of small companies research to his advantage. Having hired Peter Main from General Accident to step into Hardman's shoes, the firm has secured a second small companies specialist, Alan Matthews, who moves across from Bessco Gregory. A big thrust into small companies research is promised.

## Deal in miniature

A property deal with a difference for David Winter, creator of the eponymous range of miniature cottages that sends Americans wild with nostalgia. David, whose brother, Martin, is senior venture capital part-

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Savoy grill for squaddies

SQUADDIES resigned to a diet of boiled cabbage and crumbling potatoes are in for a treat. The British Army has appointed Giles Shepard, managing director of the Savoy Group of hotels and restaurants, as honorary catering adviser. He will advise the Quartermaster General on such matters as training, food distribution and storage. How the appointment came about is unclear, but it may be no coincidence that Nicholas Soames, the former minister for food, sidestepped to the armed forces in the recent Cabinet reshuffle. He is also no stranger to the Savoy, having challenged Shepard to serve food made only from British ingredients for a month—the clock starts on September 19—and attended a preview lunch at the Savoy the day after the Cabinet changes were announced. And I understand that Shepard, a former Coldstream Guardsman, has been made an honorary major general, bringing to mind *The Pirates*

of Penzance. "I am the very model of a modern major general," Gilbert and Sullivan, needless to say, were discovered by one, Richard D'Oyly Carte, the impresario who founded the Savoy Theatre (and hence the Savoy) and was the company's first managing director. Bon appetit.

## Soya point

WHICH is the odd one out: a dairy cow, a coconut, or a soya bean? The answer, according to

Brussels bureaucracy, is the bean, because it is the only one that does not give milk. The Milk Management Committee has decided (by a majority of ten to one with one abstention) that soya milk is a description infringing the Dairy Designation Regulations, though coconut milk is accepted. Soya milk, which costs twice as much as the stuff from cows, is used as a substitute by those who cannot take dairy milk for health, religious or ethical reasons. About £10 million of soya

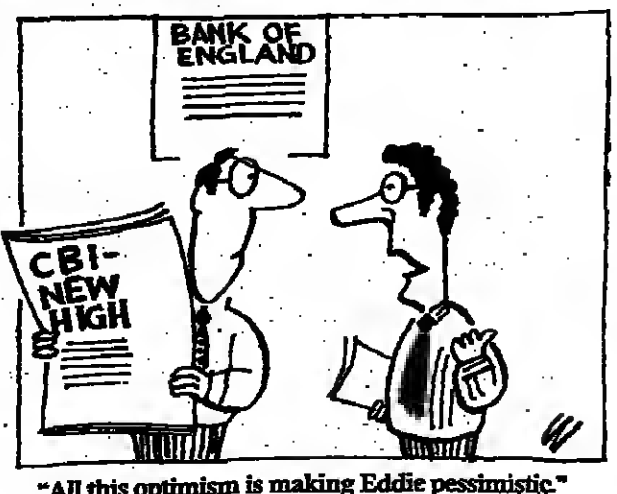
milk is sold in the UK each year—a drop in the ocean compared with the £3.3 billion in regular milk sales. The Health Food Manufacturers' Association is curdling with indignation at the Brussels ruling which it is urging the association to overturn. Milk of human kindness has yet to be ruled upon.

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"All this optimism is making Eddie pessimistic"



# ACCOUNTANCY

## VAT without frontiers

Alan Buckett looks at the debate within the European Union on cross-border value-added tax rules

The European Commission has been seeking views on how cross-border value-added tax rules within the European Union should be changed from January 1, 1997.

The current debate started in 1985, when the Commission published a White Paper that set out a programme for introducing "an area without internal frontiers" in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital was ensured in accordance with the 1957 Treaty of Rome. In order to create such a market in relation to goods, the mechanism for the clearance of goods and the collection of VAT and national borders between member states had to be disbanded.

The Commission's preferred option on the abolition of fiscal frontiers was to adopt a so-called "origin system" of VAT accounting. The key benefit envisaged from this system was that a company sending goods, say, from London to Rome, would have charged UK VAT, the same as if it were sending goods from London to Birmingham. The recipient in Rome, if registered for VAT, would have reclaimed the UK

VAT via its Italian VAT return. Although it was recognised that the "origin system" would most closely fit the single market concept of freedom of movement of goods throughout the EU, the Commission's plans were widely criticised by business organisations and governments. As a compromise, a transitional system that falls short of the full origin system applies between January 1, 1993, and December 31, 1996. The Commission will shortly have to recommend to member states a system which, provided unanimous agreement can be reached, will apply from January 1, 1997.

Now that the transitional system has been in place for 18 months, it is clear that it is by no means perfect. Although many companies are now able to move goods across Europe more speedily and hence more cost efficiently than before, the new regime has been somewhat of a nightmare for companies' accounting staff. The view has been expressed that the burdens of clearing goods through fiscal frontiers have been replaced with new burdens in the accounting departments of supplier and recipient companies. One particular



Alan Buckett wants a user-friendly VAT system

burden is that whereas before January 1, 1993, trade statistics were collected by means of declarations presented with the goods at frontiers, these now have to be collected by companies and returned to Customs separately from VAT returns within ten days of the end of each month. In the light of the problems

with the transitional system that have been identified, should we move to an origin system? Views on this differ. At present, there are many, including the German Ministry of Finance and some UK business interests, which would like to see some form of origin system. Smaller publishers, for example, who send goods across frontiers to pri-

vate purchasers, face a bureaucratic nightmare under the transitional system because they either have to register for VAT in other member states or take advance planning action to avoid the problem. They would prefer an origin-based system, but then UK publishers also want to remain zero-rating for printed matter, which may be unacceptable to other member states.

Others argue that we should not be rushed into hasty changes that might create an even worse monster than the one we have at present. The aim should be to update the Sixth VAT Directive on which all EU VAT law is based, seek ways of improving the existing system to relieve businesses of unnecessary burdens, such as registering companies only once in the EU instead of in all countries, or suspending VAT charges between VAT registered businesses in the EU.

It will be interesting to see which system the Commission proposes and whether, if it is an origin-based system, it can persuade the Council of Ministers to endorse it. My own hope is that whatever system is adopted, it should be easy to understand, simple to operate and make trading in the EU less costly and burdensome.

The author is National VAT Partner with BDO Binder Hamlyn and National Chairman of the VAT Practitioners Group

## Thoughts on holiday turn to policymaking

NOW is the time, as one astute observer pointed out last week, for policy to be made. Working parties, committees, boards and councils may cease to meet as the rush to holiday hampers ensures inactivity, but people's minds can be recharged.

One area that the relevant policymakers should be considering is that of audit regulation. It did, after all, come about through summer deliberations.

For several years, the afternoons during what used to be known as the Scots ICA summer school, when most people play golf or enjoy other leisurely pursuits, would find the secretaries of the accountancy bodies taking a stroll around the harbour at Crail, or the castle at St Andrews. The issue they were trying to resolve was that of audit regulation.

Their dilemma was obvious. The profession was under pressure from the Government to make the tradition of self-regulation work rather more effectively and take rather more account of public interest. In other words, the profession should actively monitor and discipline its members, rather than wait for a complaint and then respond. With hindsight, the profession should have called the Government's bluff. It should have said that if the Government believed that the days of self-regulation were over, it should say so and then get on with setting up a governmental body, with legions of civil servants, to monitor the profession. No government would have agreed to yet more costly bureaucracy — and it would have to take the rap whenever anything went wrong. Instead, and given the pressure on it, the profession took the understandable option of setting up its own monitoring system. It has cost a fortune. Inevitably, given the policies of the professional bodies, there has to be one body for the certified accountants and one body for the chartered accountants. And it has brought flak from the firms being monitored, the members who resent the costs, and outside critics who don't think it is a very effective system.

Now we have the publication of the independent report commissioned by the Government into the running of the two monitoring bodies. It underlines the point about the cost — £3.6 million this year, and the economic loss to firms — 3,731 chargeable days lost to coping with visits from the inspectors. It makes sensible points about the philosophy behind the two units' efforts and suggests that the chartered bodies' units should attempt to make shorter visits, and so attempt to visit all firms within five years as the certified unit is intending. Though it has to be said that we are talking chalk and cheese here. The chartered unit, quite rightly, has concentrated on public interest cases. It has made a priority of the 160 firms that have clients who are listed. The report also covers the difficulty of raising audit standards through the threat of regulation, arguing the familiar thesis that auditors are governed by the minimum required, rather than the maximum feasible.

Users of accounts, it says, have no way of judging how much work has been put in. "As the auditors are aware of this, lack of knowledge on the part of the readers of financial statements, they know that they cannot easily create a reputation for conducting high quality audits, because there is no mechanism for informing those outside the company that such an audit has been undertaken," the report says. The report also argues that there should be only one monitoring body. But it will be hard to overcome the reasons for the existence of two, it says. "The reason two units exist seems to be more a matter of professional sensitivities than of any logical argument connected with the nature of the monitoring process." In other words, the secretaries of the certified accountants and the chartered accountants are at daggers drawn on this one. But it may be that the secretaries are out of step with members. Just as the broad membership of the certified accountants seems to favour merging with the chartered accountants and gaining access to the title "chartered accountant", while their leaders say that the membership is in favour of no such thing, the squabble over monitoring might be easily resolved.

Certainly, smaller firms do not see too much difference in what they are doing and would have few objections to one body. This is where the policymakers of August should direct their thoughts. There should be one monitoring unit for all auditing firms. There should be peer reviews for the larger ones. And the whole system should be brought out into the open, with the creation of an equivalent to the over-arching US body, the Public Oversight Board.



ROBERT BRUCE

## Ringing the pay changes

EXPECT radical change in the way partners in top accounting firms pay themselves. When Howard Hyman made his highly publicised exit from Price Waterhouse to take up a package rumoured to be worth £400,000 as managing director of Charterhouse, he remarked that remuneration structures at banks were "much more incentivised" than at accountancy firms. Compare that with remarks about PW's remuneration sys-

tem made earlier this year by Ian Brindle, the firm's senior partner. "The system is bureaucratic," he said, "and many partners feel it is inhibiting rather than supportive. It is our job to change it over the next couple of years." You can hear the great clang of a stable door shutting in those words.

## Racing ahead

BEST of luck to Joanna Latimer, a junior trainee chartered

accountant with Ernst & Young in Manchester, who flew to Canada this week to prepare for the Commonwealth Games. Latimer, who is training by barn before a full day's work, is representing Northern Ireland in the 800 metres. "I just love it," says Latimer, who started running competitively at the age of ten and was ranked third in Great Britain last year. She came third in the UK championships running for Sale Harriers, whose coach, Norman Poole, is conveniently based near by.

## Timely reminder

EMPLOYERS who meet their staff's hotel bills or extra travelling costs during the rail strikes need not fear a tax bill on top, according to a timely reminder from Touche Ross. Because of the regular rail stoppages, many employees whose absence was acceptable

for the first one or two days are now expected to make their way to work. They, in turn, will expect their employers to bear extra travel costs such as taxi fares, along with the odd hotel bill. In normal circumstances, the amount paid is taxable. However, since 1986, the Inland Revenue has taken the view that travel and subsistence costs reimbursed by employers during transport strikes are exempt from any tax charge. Just as well. London hotels have been doing a roaring trade.

JON ASHWORTH

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Further details are available from the Planning & Resources Division, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT (Tel: 071 380 7113). The closing date is 16 September 1994.

Working toward Equal Opportunity







## Late rally wipes out losses

1994					1994								
High	Low	Company	Price (¢)	Net div %	Yld %	FTE	High	Low	Company	Price (¢)	Net div %	Yld %	FTE
100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100

	High	Low	Company	Rate	of	Paid
				per	year	for
TE						

187	128	Shimizu Ind Co	129	...	...
19	9	Villages Corp	11	...	...
232	129	Woodstock	232	0 3	...
180	28	XCL	79	= 1	...

PAPER, PRINT, ADVT					
184	145	AG Holdings	147	...	...
444	377	ATI	277	= 1	...
316	377	Asp. Wincor	380	...	...

783	540 Abbott Mead	682	...
784	77 Acme Co.	307	...
205	145 Aspen Comm.	170	...
20	18 BBS Design	18	...
472	413 Beckman	414	-1
17	75 Birkdale	8	...
186	139 Burrell	138	-2
184	1179 CIA Co	148	...
179	123 Capital Ind	803	...
36	33 Chiles Comm	31	-4
99	76 City of Loma	95	...
439	304 Copper (Inter)	337	-1

174	80	Deputy Talley	120	...	...
137	104	Deputy Tuck	120	...	...
155	72	Deputy Jenkins	72	...	...
155	12	Elmer	12	...	...
101	75	Railway	86	...	...
330	330	Peasant's Hat	330	...	...
145	128	Perry Pick	128	...	...
227	188	Flint	202	...	...
174	8	Pink	174	...	...
137	137	Golden Lyons	134-1	...	...
263	171	Gild Gossamer	171	...	...
23	23	Golden	...	...	...
30	30	Hammer	...	...	...
142	142	Hammer	142	...	...

2814	248	Larry Foster	277	...
334	22	Loyle	31	...
416	344	Mate O'Farrell	354	...
430	230	Osborne & Little	434	...
600	27	Osprey Commons	41	...
620	513	Parais	672	...
3	14	Pennell Rkth	24	...
320	412	St. Ives	366	...
412	32	St. Ives Gp	412	...
1178	127	Sampel	179	+
182	464	Sandwich	309	...
37	10	Seal	25	...
507	287	Swindwick	464	...

473	366	Smith David	59	1	...
516	386	Stanton Scott	49	2	...
119	94	Stark	84	1	...
254	242	Stanton	...	...	...
94	25	Stearns Nelson	38	...	...
161	118	UTV	133	...	...
36	25	WAGO	26	...	...
129	63	WFF	119	1	...
264	562	Wace	239	1	...
281	209	Washington W	204	1	...
511	403	Wasmont	425	1	...
44	29	Whitney Nicka	39	...	...
123	94	Wychesman	127	1	...

PROPERTY				
130	99	Alfred Lam	08	+ 4
48	36	Aradnan	28	...
268	253	Arrest	28	+ 3
104	4	Arrest Hedges	18	...
144	108	Audis	4	+ 1
191	113	Average	135	...
2575	2068	BCEA	27714	+ 3
3624	299	Bhutan	229	...

106	72	Boomer End	90	...	...
276	200	Stanford	235	...	...
224	10	Warders	0	...	...
474	360	Br Land	421 ↑	- 2	...
137	121	Highmoun	121	...	...
256	175	Brown	240	- 2	...
118	80	Warders	106	...	...
2079	123	Cap & Regale	157	...	...
209	141	Cap Shop Cars	225	- 2	...
525	238	Clifford Prop	318 7	...	...
185	152	Chatterfield	175	+ 1	...
678	534	Chatterfield	534	...	...
84	36	City Site Rem	69	↑	...

125	4	Clarke Nickalls	9	...	...
300	285	Crompton	316	...	...
56	32	Coward Knott G5 39	+1	...	...
1958	1428	Dawson	1530	= 5	...
229	5	Dawson	2	...	...
156	103	Deborahs Twan 117	1	...	...
17	6	De Morgan	7	...	...
189	161	Denison	169	...	...
3473	263	Derwent Ridge	263	...	...
41	23	Development Sec 25	= 4	...	...
31	43	Dwyer	45	...	...
460	275	Edwards Agency	270 f	...	...
67	18	Estates Gen	26 1/2	...	...

131	167	Ex-Top	119	...
83	27	Ex-Top	119	...
60	60	Placid Trip	119	...
77	34	Free Data	269	...
73	64	Weather King	94	...
534	407	Prognosis	446	- I
325	228	Granger	280	...
260	174	De Portland	200	...
225	12	Greycoat	159	...
269	149	HK Land	174	- 6
94	43	Hammer Corp	54	...
328	328	Emerson	348	...
300	26	Medical Bay	348	...
40	29	Circularity	33	...

78	37	Biering Baker	30	...	...	...	...
515	136	Jernyn	177	...	...	...	...
702	58	Land Sec	673	+	8	...	...
122	99	Lon Merch Sec	96	1	...	...	...
		Lon & Metro	16	...	...	...	...
	49	SEC	472	+	8	...	...
137		Lockmaney A	...	...	...	...	...
390	164	Mickey Sec	185	7	...	...	...
81	99	Metville Rte	75	...	...	...	...
55	27	Mountain Rte	27	=	1	...	...
1425	1200	Munaview	1209	...	...	...	...
59	154	Murkovic (Ad)	162	...	...	...	...
196	82	ORM	22	...	...	...	...

64	37 1/2 Miles Prop	39	...	...	...
131	1 On	1	...	...	...
148	PS77	122 1/2	...	...	...
399	264 Feet	246	...	...	...
12 1/2	...	5	...	...	...
40	53 Ragged	28 1/2	...	...	...
54	27 Ragged	27	...	...	...
180	140 Roundness Secs	175	...	...	...
234	113 Ragged E2	115	...	...	...
64	45 St Meadows Prop	51 1/2	...	...	...
78	39 Stville Grain Op	63	...	...	...
100	72 Seville	81 1/2	...	...	...
108	82 Sea Mer	86 1/2	...	...	...
108	108	86 1/2	...	...	...

17%	1	Shick	108	...	...	...
307	221	South Branch	260	...	...	...
103	63	South Branch	67	1	...	...
50	23	Shenopee Pkps	26	...	...	...
39	34	TH	30	...	...	...
244	252	Topo Expo	192	↑	...	...
163	119	Town Centre	119	...	...	...
107	91	Tufford Park	93	...	...	...
98	98	UK Lane	91	...	...	...
217	233	Wander	244	...	...	...
200	218	Wardard	231	+	1	...
7%	14	Watergate	3	...	...	...
105%	62	Wines	76	+	1	...

SHOES, LEATHER				
45	21	Autumnale	41	...
202	146	Lambert	148	...
75	53	Placards	66	+ 1
26	19	Sturges & Fisher	19	...
250	227	Style	237	1
69	50	UK Safety	51	...

TEXTILES					
817	495	Allied Text	493	...	3.2
71	54	Beckman (A)	54	...	8.3
391	16	Belton Gp	17	...	...
17	5	Brackenbridge	5	...	...
226	171	By Mohair	186	...	2.5
385	252	Carverton G	321	...	1.2
593	45	Cummins Text	502	...	1.8

194	179	Dawson	192	...	...	...	...
80	37	Drummond	30	...	...	...	...
29	24	Bump	74	1	...	...	5.5
75	24	Power (John)	...	...	...	...	...
166	113	Costello	140	...	...	...	...
33	26	Reid, P.C.	294	-	...	...	...
290	222	Flicking Post	290	...	...	...	...
73	35	Jerome (S)	62	...	...	...	1.9
485	398	Lemann	993	...	...	...	...
240	240	...	258	+ 2	...	...	2.8
100	100	Lyde (S)	62	...	...	...	...
264	196	Watson	197	...	...	...	...
112	80	Brand	...	...	...	...	5.3
70	47	Stark	48	...	...	...	...

146	200	Shirley	108	...	63
64	30	Striding Cp	60	...	48
46	34	Stoddard	36	...	55
370	255	Tomlinsons	225	...	55
49	34	West Trust	35	+1	...
280	239	Yorkville	28	-10	...

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## TOBACCO

570	372	BAT	434	- 14	...
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61

TRANSPORT	
3125	228 Assoc Air Ports 280 ... .. 2.3
5415	440 BAA 195 1 + 2 ... .. 2.1
128	160H budgetline 416 ... .. 4.4
4967	367 Br Airways 627 + 8 ... .. 3.3
108	75 Canada 65 ... .. 2.6
5902	259 Eastaerline Int 205 ... .. 2.2

87	35	Plumber (Janet)	30	...	...	21
123	36	Hand (John)	145	...	...	85
63	39	Jacobs (J)	46	-2	...	87
111	52	Los Gatos Mrs	92	...	...	25
534	280	Melway Dock	455	...	...	23
308	245	Mad Express	32	...	...	46
281	179	WPC	26	+2	...	47
348	246	Ocean Group	276	-K	...	37
71	38	Ocean Wilson	70	...	...	35
943	557	P & O Ltd	698	+1	...	37
108	153	P & O S 125	187	-1	...	50
126	549	Power Duty	594	...	...	64

222	94	Shawnee	157			
236	158	Stagewach	157	+ 2		37
129	82	INT	120	+ 2		
915	333	Wheat & Grain	363		162	21 1/2
79	27	Highway	34			
227	237	TOG	228			5.8
132	98	Upland	131			5.8
160	95	Unit Carriers	101			

367	443	Augustus Water	338	-3	53
365	293	Mt. Carmel Ridge	292		49
751	508	Northwestern	498	-66	47
611	454	Wash. West	337		54
642	457	Shasta Water	259	-1	51
645	466	Shasta Water	368		48
1028	1525	S. C. Bay	1685		45
695	484	South Water	513	+1	50
811	434	Thames Water	512		49
744	546	Wash. Water	644	-7	48
750	531	Winnipeg Water	430	+23	44
694	498	Yachukin W	336		53

SOURCE: FIREARM  
USA; # Price as suspension; 1 Ex-Government;  
# Ex rights issue; 1 Ex all Ex-  
distribution; = Figures or report available  
significant data.

THE WORLD'S FASTEST MICROPROCESSOR

180	90 Unisel	131W	+ 3% ..	2.4
8500	49-47 Vanil Realty	5712W	+12% ..	4.5
4341	50% Westwood Acres	917	+19% ..	7.8

90	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
89	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
88	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
87	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
86	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
85	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
84	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
83	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
82	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
81	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
80	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
79	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
78	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
77	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
76	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
75	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
74	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
73	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
72	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
71	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
70	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
69	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
68	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
67	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
66	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
65	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
64	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
63	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
62	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
61	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
60	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
59	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
58	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
57	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
56	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
55	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
54	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
53	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
52	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
51	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
50	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
49	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
48	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
47	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
46	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
45	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
44	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
43	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
42	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
41	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
40	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
39	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
38	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
37	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
36	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
35	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
34	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
33	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
32	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
31	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
30	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
29	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
28	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
27	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
26	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
25	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
24	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
23	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
22	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
21	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
20	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
19	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
18	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
17	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
16	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
15	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
14	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
13	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
12	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
11	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
10	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
9	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
8	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
7	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
6	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
5	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
4	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
3	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
2	United	1197	+ 5	2.4
1	United	1197	+ 5	2.4

105	70 Wood John DA	80 1	...	...	1
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[illegible]

146	200	Stirder	108	...	...	6.3
64	50	Stirling Gp	60	...	...	4.0
48	34	Stoddard	36	...	...	5.5
720	...	...	...	...	...	...

194	30	Strider	108	55	65
195	30	Strider	108	55	65
196	30	Strider	108	55	65
197	30	Strider	108	55	65
198	30	Strider	108	55	65
199	30	Strider	108	55	65
200	30	Strider	108	55	65
201	30	Strider	108	55	65
202	30	Strider	108	55	65
203	30	Strider	108	55	65
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207	30	Strider	108	55	65
208	30	Strider	108	55	65
209	30	Strider	108	55	65
210	30	Strider	108	55	65
211	30	Strider	108	55	65
212	30	Strider	108	55	65
213	30	Strider	108	55	65
214	30	Strider	108	55	65
215	30	Strider	108	55	65
216	30	Strider	108	55	65
217	30	Strider	108	55	65
218	30	Strider	108	55	65
219	30	Strider	108	55	65
220	30	Strider	108	55	65
221	30	Strider	108	55	65
222	30	Strider	108	55	65
223	30	Strider	108	55	65
224	30	Strider	108	55	65
225	30	Strider	108	55	65
226	30	Strider	108	55	65
227	30	Strider	108	55	65
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229	30	Strider	108	55	65
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233	30	Strider	108	55	65
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250	30	Strider	108	55	65
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252	30	Strider	108	55	65
253	30	Strider	108	55	65
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255	30	Strider	108	55	65
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257	30	Strider	108	55	65
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268	30	Strider	108	55	65
269	30	Strider	108	55	65
270	30	Strider	108	55	65
271	30	Strider	108	55	65
272	30	Strider	108	55	65
273	30	Strider	108	55	65
274	30	Strider	108	55	65
275	30	Strider	108	55	65

TOBACCO					
570	372	MA	624	1	61
571	372	MA	624	1	61
572	372	MA	624	1	61
573	372	MA	624	1	61
574	372	MA	624	1	61
575	372	MA	624	1	61
576	372	MA	624	1	61
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578	372	MA	624	1	61
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629	372	MA	624	1	61
630	372	MA	624	1	61
631	372	MA	624	1	61
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669	372	MA	624	1	61
670	372	MA	624	1	61
671	372	MA	624	1	61
672	372	MA	624	1	61
673	372	MA	624	1	61
674	372	MA	624	1	61
675	372	MA	624	1	61

TRANSPORT					
5179	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5180	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5181	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5182	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5183	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5184	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5185	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5186	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5187	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5188	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5189	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5190	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5191	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5192	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5193	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5194	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5195	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5196	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5197	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5198	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5199	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5200	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5201	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5202	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5203	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5204	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5205	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5206	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5207	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5208	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5209	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5210	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5211	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5212	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5213	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5214	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5215	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5216	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5217	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5218	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5219	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5220	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5221	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5222	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5223	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5224	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5225	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5226	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5227	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5228	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5229	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5230	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5231	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5232	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5233	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5234	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5235	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5236	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5237	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5238	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5239	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5240	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5241	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5242	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5243	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5244	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5245	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5246	228	AMC R Perts	280		21
5247	228	AMC R Perts			

206	158 Stagecoach	199	+ 2	...	...
137	85 TNT	120	+ 2	...	...
915	871 Timber & Lumber	889		14.2	2.1

WATER					
557	443	Agway Water	528	3	55
558	444	Agway Water	529	3	55
559	445	Agway Water	530	3	55
560	446	Agway Water	531	3	55
561	447	Agway Water	532	3	55
562	448	Agway Water	533	3	55
563	449	Agway Water	534	3	55
564	450	Agway Water	535	3	55
565	451	Agway Water	536	3	55
566	452	Agway Water	537	3	55
567	453	Agway Water	538	3	55
568	454	Agway Water	539	3	55
569	455	Agway Water	540	3	55
570	456	Agway Water	541	3	55
571	457	Agway Water	542	3	55
572	458	Agway Water	543	3	55
573	459	Agway Water	544	3	55
574	460	Agway Water	545	3	55
575	461	Agway Water	546	3	55
576	462	Agway Water	547	3	55
577	463	Agway Water	548	3	55
578	464	Agway Water	549	3	55
579	465	Agway Water	550	3	55
580	466	Agway Water	551	3	55
581	467	Agway Water	552	3	55
582	468	Agway Water	553	3	55
583	469	Agway Water	554	3	55
584	470	Agway Water	555	3	55
585	471	Agway Water	556	3	55
586	472	Agway Water	557	3	55
587	473	Agway Water	558	3	55
588	474	Agway Water	559	3	55
589	475	Agway Water	560	3	55
590	476	Agway Water	561	3	55
591	477	Agway Water	562	3	55
592	478	Agway Water	563	3	55
593	479	Agway Water	564	3	55
594	480	Agway Water	565	3	55
595	481	Agway Water	566	3	55
596	482	Agway Water	567	3	55
597	483	Agway Water	568	3	55
598	484	Agway Water	569	3	55
599	485	Agway Water	570	3	55
600	486	Agway Water	571	3	55
601	487	Agway Water	572	3	55
602	488	Agway Water	573	3	55
603	489	Agway Water	574	3	55
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615	501	Agway Water	586	3	55
616	502	Agway Water	587	3	55
617	503	Agway Water	588	3	55
618	504	Agway Water	589	3	55
619	505	Agway Water	590	3	55
620	506	Agway Water	591	3	55
621	507	Agway Water	592	3	55
622	508	Agway Water	593	3	55
623	509	Agway Water	594	3	55
624	510	Agway Water	595	3	55
625	511	Agway Water	596	3	55
626	512	Agway Water	597	3	55
627	513	Agway Water	598	3	55
628	514	Agway Water	599	3	55
629	515	Agway Water	600	3	55
630	516	Agway Water	601	3	55
631	517	Agway Water	602	3	55
632	518	Agway Water	603	3	55
633	519	Agway Water	604	3	55
634	520	Agway Water	605	3	55
635	521	Agway Water	606	3	55
636	522	Agway Water	607	3	55
637	523	Agway Water	608	3	55
638	524	Agway Water	609	3	55
639	525	Agway Water	610	3	55
640	526	Agway Water	611	3	55
641	527	Agway Water	612	3	55
642	528	Agway Water	613	3	55
643	529	Agway Water	614	3	55
644	530	Agway Water	615	3	55
645	531	Agway Water	616	3	55
646	532	Agway Water	617	3	55
647	533	Agway Water	618	3	55
648	534	Agway Water	619	3	55
649	535	Agway Water	620	3	55
650	536	Agway Water	621	3	55
651	537	Agway Water	622	3	55
652	538	Agway Water	623	3	55
653	539	Agway Water	624	3	55
654	540	Agway Water	625	3	55
655	541	Agway Water	626	3	55
656	542	Agway Water	627	3	55
657	543	Agway Water	628	3	55
658	544	Agway Water	629	3	55
659	545	Agway Water	630	3	55
660	546	Agway Water	631	3	55
661	547	Agway Water	632	3	55
662	548	Agway Water	633	3	55
663	549	Agway Water	634	3	55
664	550	Agway Water	635	3	55
665	551	Agway Water	636	3	55
666	552	Agway Water	637	3	55
667	553	Agway Water	638	3	55
668	554	Agway Water	639	3	55
669	555	Agway Water	640	3	55
670	556	Agway Water	641	3	55
671	557	Agway Water	642	3	55
672	558	Agway Water	643	3	55
673	559	Agway Water	644	3	55
674	560	Agway Water	645	3	55
675	561	Agway Water	646	3	55
676	562	Agway Water	647	3	55
677	563	Agway Water	648	3	55
678	564	Agway Water	649	3	55
679	565	Agway Water	650	3	55
680	566	Agway Water	651	3	55
681	567	Agway Water	652	3	55
682	568	Agway Water	653	3	55
683	569	Agway Water	654	3	55
684	570	Agway Water	655	3	55
685	571	Agway Water	656	3	55
686	572	Agway Water	657	3	55
687	573	Agway Water	658	3	55
688	574	Agway Water	659	3	55
689	575	Agway Water	660	3	55
690	576	Agway Water	661	3	55
691	577	Agway Water	662	3	55
692	578	Agway Water	663	3	55
693	579	Agway Water	664	3	55
694	580	Agway Water	665	3	55
695	581	Agway Water	666	3	55
696	582	Agway Water	667	3	55
697	583	Agway Water	668	3	55
698	584	Agway Water	669	3	55
699	585	Agway Water	670	3	55
700	586	Agway Water	671	3	55
701	587	Agway Water	672	3	55
702	588	Agway Water	673	3	55
703	589	Agway Water	674	3	55
704	590	Agway Water	675	3	55
705	591	Agway Water	676	3	55
706	592	Agway Water	677	3	55
707	593	Agway Water	678	3	55
708	594	Agway Water	679	3	55
709	595	Agway Water	680	3	55
710	596	Agway Water	681	3	55
711	597	Agway Water	682	3	55
712	598	Agway Water	683	3	55
713	599	Agway Water	684	3	55
714	600	Agway Water	685	3	55
715	601	Agway Water	686	3	55
716	602	Agway Water	687	3	55
717	603	Agway Water	688	3	55
718	604	Agway Water	689	3	55
719	605	Agway Water	690	3	55
720	606	Agway Water	691	3	55
721	607	Agway Water	692	3	55
722	608	Agway Water	693	3	55
723	609	Agway Water	694	3	55
724	610	Agway Water	695	3	55
725	611	Agway Water	696	3	55
726	612	Agway Water	697	3	55
727	613	Agway Water	698	3	55
728	614	Agway Water	699	3	55
729	615	Agway Water	700	3	55
730	616	Agway Water	701	3	55
731	617	Agway Water	702	3	55
732	618	Agway Water	703	3	55
733	619	Agway Water	704	3	55
734	620	Agway Water	705	3	55
735	621	Agway Water	706	3	55
736	622	Agway Water	707	3	55
737	623	Agway Water	708	3	55
738	624	Agway Water	709	3	55
739	625	Agway Water	710	3	55
740	626	Agway Water	711	3	55
741	627	Agway Water	712	3	55
742	628	Agway Water	713	3	55
743	629	Agway Water	714	3	55
744	630	Agway Water	715	3	55
745	631	Agway Water	716	3	55
746	632	Agway Water	717	3	55
747	633	Agway Water	718	3	55
748	634	Agway Water	719	3	55
749	635	Agway Water	720	3	55
750	636	Agway Water	721	3	55
751	637	Agway Water	722	3	55
752	638	Agway Water	723	3	55
753	639	Agway Water	724	3	55
754	640	Agway Water	725	3	55
755	641	Agway Water	726	3	55
756	642	Agway Water	727	3	55
757	643	Agway Water	728	3	55
758	644	Agway Water	729	3	55
759	645	Agway Water	730	3	55
760	646	Agway Water	731	3	55
761	647	Agway Water	732	3	55
762	648	Agway Water	733	3	55
763	649	Agway Water	734	3	55
764	650	Agway Water	735	3	55
765	651	Agway Water	736	3	55
766	652	Agway Water	737	3	55
767	653	Agway Water	738	3	55
768	654	Agway Water	739	3	55
769	655	Agway Water	740	3	55
770	656	Agway Water	741	3	55
771	657	Agway Water	742	3	55
772	658	Agway Water	743	3	55
773	659	Agway Water	744	3	55
774	660	Agway Water	745	3	55
775	661	Agway Water	746	3	55
776	662	Agway Water	747	3	55
777	663	Agway Water	748	3	55
778	664	Agway Water	749	3	55
779	665	Agway Water	750	3	55
780	666	Agway Water	751	3	55
781	667	Agway Water	752	3	55
782	668	Agway Water	753	3	55
783	669	Agway Water	754	3	55
784	670	Agway Water	755	3	55
785	671	Agway Water	756	3	55
786	672	Agway Water	757	3	55
787	673	Agway Water	758	3	55
788	674	Agway Water	759	3	55
789	675	Agway Water	760	3	55
790	676	Agway Water	761	3	55
791	677	Agway Water	762	3	55
792	678	Agway Water	763	3	55
793	679	Agway Water	764	3	55
794	680	Agway Water	765	3	55
795	681	Agway Water	766	3	55
796	682	Agway Water	767	3	55
797	683	Agway Water	768	3	55
798	684	Agway Water	769	3	55
799	685	Agway Water	770	3	55
800	686	Agway Water	771	3	55
801	687	Agway Water	772	3	55
802	688	Agway Water	773	3	55
803	689	Agway Water	774	3	55
804	690	Agway Water	775	3	55
805	691	Agway Water	776	3	55
806	692	Agway Water	777	3	55
807	693	Agway Water	778	3	55
808	694	Agway Water	779	3	55
809	695				

Date	1944		Stock	Price
	High	Low		
1-1-44	1.10	1.05	100	1.07
1-15-44	1.15	1.10	100	1.12
2-1-44	1.20	1.15	100	1.18
2-15-44	1.25	1.20	100	1.22
3-1-44	1.30	1.25	100	1.28
3-15-44	1.35	1.30	100	1.32
4-1-44	1.40	1.35	100	1.38
4-15-44	1.45	1.40	100	1.42
5-1-44	1.50	1.45	100	1.48
5-15-44	1.55	1.50	100	1.52
6-1-44	1.60	1.55	100	1.58
6-15-44	1.65	1.60	100	1.62
7-1-44	1.70	1.65	100	1.68
7-15-44	1.75	1.70	100	1.72
8-1-44	1.80	1.75	100	1.78
8-15-44	1.85	1.80	100	1.82
9-1-44	1.90	1.85	100	1.88
9-15-44	1.95	1.90	100	1.92
10-1-44	2.00	1.95	100	1.98
10-15-44	2.05	2.00	100	2.02
11-1-44	2.10	2.05	100	2.08
11-15-44	2.15	2.10	100	2.12
12-1-44	2.20	2.15	100	2.18
12-15-44	2.25	2.20	100	2.22
1-1-45	2.30	2.25	100	2.28
1-15-45	2.35	2.30	100	2.32
2-1-45	2.40	2.35	100	2.38
2-15-45	2.45	2.40	100	2.42
3-1-45	2.50	2.45	100	2.48
3-15-45	2.55	2.50	100	2.52
4-1-45	2.60	2.55	100	2.58
4-15-45	2.65	2.60	100	2.62
5-1-45	2.70	2.65	100	2.68
5-15-45	2.75	2.70	100	2.72
6-1-45	2.80	2.75	100	2.78
6-15-45	2.85	2.80	100	2.82
7-1-45	2.90	2.85	100	2.88
7-15-45	2.95	2.90	100	2.92
8-1-45	3.00	2.95	100	2.98
8-15-45	3.05	3.00	100	3.02
9-1-45	3.10	3.05	100	3.08
9-15-45	3.15	3.10	100	3.12
10-1-45	3.20	3.15	100	3.18
10-15-45	3.25	3.20	100	3.22
11-1-45	3.30	3.25	100	3.28
11-15-45	3.35	3.30	100	3.32
12-1-45	3.40	3.35	100	3.38
12-15-45	3.45	3.40	100	3.42
1-1-46	3.50	3.45	100	3.48
1-15-46	3.55	3.50	100	3.52
2-1-46	3.60	3.55	100	3.58
2-15-46	3.65	3.60	100	3.62
3-1-46	3.70	3.65	100	3.68
3-15-46	3.75	3.70	100	3.72
4-1-46	3.80	3.75	100	3.78
4-15-46	3.85	3.80	100	3.82
5-1-46	3.90	3.85	100	3.88
5-15-46	3.95	3.90	100	3.92
6-1-46	4.00	3.95	100	3.98
6-15-46	4.05	4.00	100	4.02
7-1-46	4.10	4.05	100	4.08
7-15-46	4.15	4.10	100	4.12
8-1-46	4.20	4.15	100	4.18
8-15-46	4.25	4.20	100	4.22
9-1-46	4.30	4.25	100	4.28
9-15-46	4.35	4.30	100	4.32
10-1-46	4.40	4.35	100	4.38
10-15-46	4.45	4.40	100	4.42
11-1-46				

		1994		Stock	Price
		High	Low		
Cris red yld		115%	93	Trans 8% 2009	95
		126%	101%	Conv 9% 2011	104
		127%	101%	Trans 9% 2012	104
		93%	72%	Trans 5% 2005-12	74
		116%	91%	Trans 7% 2012-15	93
		117%	95%	Trans 8% 2013	101
		199%	127%	Exch 17% 2013-17	131
		128%	99%	Trans 8% 2017	103

751 479 Ltd Newspapers 505

3)		751	479	the Newspaper	505
1/2	8.36	8.48			
1/4	8.50	8.45			
1/8	8.57	8.44			
1/16	7.42	8.19			
1/32	8.39	8.37			
1/64	8.32	8.40			
1/128	9.11	9.60			
1/256	8.43	8.36			

38	34	Acme Energy	37
57	35	Armed India	40
58	39	Auto Oil & Gas	42
67	45	Aviation Fuel	45
9	6	Beverly	48
249	197	St. Joseph	271

4	1.52	...	399	253	British Gas	292
4	1.60	...	439	340	By Petroleum	411
			F <sub>1</sub>		1% Data Resources	F <sub>2</sub> #

1.53	779	263	British Gas	282
1.50	780	264	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	781	265	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	782	266	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	783	267	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	784	268	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	785	269	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	786	270	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	787	271	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	788	272	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	789	273	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	790	274	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	791	275	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	792	276	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	793	277	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	794	278	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	795	279	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	796	280	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	797	281	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	798	282	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	799	283	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	800	284	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	801	285	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	802	286	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	803	287	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	804	288	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	805	289	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	806	290	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	807	291	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	808	292	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	809	293	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	810	294	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	811	295	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	812	296	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	813	297	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	814	298	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	815	299	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	816	300	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	817	301	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	818	302	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	819	303	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	820	304	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	821	305	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	822	306	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	823	307	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	824	308	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	825	309	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	826	310	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	827	311	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	828	312	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	829	313	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	830	314	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	831	315	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	832	316	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	833	317	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	834	318	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	835	319	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	836	320	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	837	321	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	838	322	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	839	323	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	840	324	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	841	325	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	842	326	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	843	327	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	844	328	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	845	329	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	846	330	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	847	331	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	848	332	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	849	333	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	850	334	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	851	335	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	852	336	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	853	337	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	854	338	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	855	339	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	856	340	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	857	341	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	858	342	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	859	343	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	860	344	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	861	345	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	862	346	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	863	347	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	864	348	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	865	349	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	866	350	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	867	351	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	868	352	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	869	353	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	870	354	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	871	355	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	872	356	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	873	357	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	874	358	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	875	359	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	876	360	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	877	361	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	878	362	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	879	363	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	880	364	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	881	365	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	882	366	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	883	367	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	884	368	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	885	369	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	886	370	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	887	371	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	888	372	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	889	373	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	890	374	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	891	375	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	892	376	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	893	377	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	894	378	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	895	379	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	896	380	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	897	381	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	898	382	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	899	383	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	900	384	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	901	385	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	902	386	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	903	387	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	904	388	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	905	389	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	906	390	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	907	391	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	908	392	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	909	393	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	910	394	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	911	395	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	912	396	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	913	397	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	914	398	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	915	399	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	916	400	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	917	401	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	918	402	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	919	403	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	920	404	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	921	405	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	922	406	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	923	407	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	924	408	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	925	409	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	926	410	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	927	411	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	928	412	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	929	413	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	930	414	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	931	415	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	932	416	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	933	417	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	934	418	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	935	419	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	936	420	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	937	421	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	938	422	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	939	423	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	940	424	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	941	425	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	942	426	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	943	427	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	944	428	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	945	429	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	946	430	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	947	431	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	948	432	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	949	433	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	950	434	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	951	435	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	952	436	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	953	437	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	954	438	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	955	439	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	956	440	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	957	441	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	958	442	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	959	443	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	960	444	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	961	445	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	962	446	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	963	447	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	964	448	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	965	449	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	966	450	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	967	451	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	968	452	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	969	453	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	970	454	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	971	455	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	972	456	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	973	457	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	974	458	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	975	459	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	976	460	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	977	461	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	978	462	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	979	463	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	980	464	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	981	465	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	982	466	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	983	467	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	984	468	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	985	469	W. P. Resources	411
1.50	986	470	W. P. Resources	411
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751	508	Whitman Ridge	428	

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 distribution; 1 Ex all SEC cap



## PROMS page 30

Peter Maxwell Davies  
scores a hit with the  
world premiere of his  
Fifth Symphony

## ARTS

## THEATRE page 31

The soaring architecture  
of Lincoln Cathedral  
lifts the Mystery Plays  
into another realm



CINEMA: Geoff Brown breaks out the popcorn for *True Lies*, Schwarzenegger's latest fry-up of junk food for the mind

# Arnie marches on your stomach

In Roman arenas massed crowds found noisy amusement watching gladiators hack each other to bits or lions gorge on Christians. Human nature remains much the same, only the venue has changed. Today crowds gather in movie palaces, where Arnold Schwarzenegger blows up a Swiss chateau, reduces a hotel men's room to rubble, and turns numerous associates of the Crimson Jihad — a Middle East terrorist group still imaginary as of yesterday — into human fireballs. The violence may be playful, but we still cheer and applaud.

Summer would not be summer without something like *True Lies*. The usher takes your brain at the door, in exchange for soda and popcorn. Brad Fiedel, a composer unacquainted with the term pianissimo, launches a sonic bombardment. Cast names appear in large letters. Schwarzenegger, Jamie Lee Curtis, "And Charlton Heston as Spencer Trilby." By now you are so anaesthetised that even this prospect is met with a smile. Here, in short, is the popcorn muncher of the season.

As such, *True Lies* improves on Schwarzenegger's previous romp, *Last Action Hero*, a film so bloated, so piled with in-jokes, that it could scarcely shift off the ground. The nudge-nudge silliness is still apparent throughout these adventures of Harry Tasker, the US government superspy whose wife believes he spends long, dull days selling computers. But at least director James Cameron, the man who created both *Terminator* films, gives his action sequences room to breathe, and puts the colossal budget (more than \$100 million) up on the screen.

Helicopters and Harrier jets chase each other's tails. Buildings disappear in mushroom clouds the size of Hiroshima's. And everything reverberates in Dolby stereo. Planes hurtle and whirl down the auditorium aisles; gunfire ricochets over our heads. There is no escape.

In between the debris, this James Bond for the 1990s proves he can dance a smouldering tango, and tries to keep a civil tongue in the six languages we are told he supposedly speaks. "Sorry, excuse me," Arnica mutters as he terrifies hotel guests by riding a horse through the lobby into a glass lift and on to the roof, pursued by a demon biker. He knows about just causes, too. When his wife, once his true occupation is known, asks if he ever killed anyone, the reply comes pat: "Yes, but they were all bad."

True to the spirit of the exercise, the villains, led by Tia Carrere's sexy antiquities dealer and Art Malik's fanatical terrorist, are drawn with the broadest strokes.

There is no point being seriously offended by the film's treatment of the Middle East. Any connection with the real world was cut when the lights went down.

Impossible, though, to shake off so easily the disquiet stirred by Curtis. In the flabby middle section, the focus shifts from Arnica the globe-hopping spy to Arnica the erring husband. Suspecting his bored wife of infidelity, he puts her under surveillance, hauls her in for interview, and tricks her into a sexual assignment. It is unpleasant watching a woman, especially one of Curtis's fibre, so cruelly duped and demeaned. Even when Curtis's character joins the big boys combating the terrorists, she still lets out the kind of shrieks associated with ladies afraid of mice.

The domestic aspects of *True Lies* stem in part from the film's source material, a French comedy from 1992 called *La Totale*, starring Thierry Lhermitte and Mimi-Mi. Mixing James Bondage with marital travails might have worked in a light, small-scale movie. But Cameron is better at handling special effects than people; and the production's sheer weight prevents fancy footwork between the script's strands. As a result, two separate films seem to have collided.

At the end of the day, though, *True Lies* does deliver the goods. You get Schwarzenegger, gun cocked, muscles primed, tongue half in cheek (see interview below). You get military hardware and explosions galore. You even get Heston hamming it up behind an eyepatch. It would be unfair, during summer's silly season, to expect any more.

Expectations scarcely ride high during *Baby's Day Out* either. The script's first words are "Boo boo". Most of the others are "Aaahh!", unleashed by three clownish kidnappers as they try to repossess Baby Bink, who wanders unharmed all over Chicago with the nonchalant ease that Sweet Pea showed in the old Popeye cartoons. All physical danger leaves him immune; the kidnappers, however, continually get cllobbered, especially in his private.

This is stale, lazy summer fodder. No fresh inspiration entered the head of writer-producer John Hughes: he merely dipped into his *Home Alone* barrel for some scrapings. Setting forth in blue dungarees, the blond little handful, played by two identical twins, manoeuvres himself from bus to bag to store to taxi to zoo to building site guides, all the while primping crude physical comedy and synthetic tears. In *Baby Bink's* wake, interesting performers like



It looks like a tough situation for Arnold Schwarzenegger, tied up and taunted by the evil, though comely, Tia Carrere. Will he escape? Did *True Lies* cost \$100 million?

Lara Flynn Boyle and Joe Mantegna are reduced to ordinary mugging.

Two sequences particularly stand out. In one the joke is that Mantegna sits blanketed on a park bench, trying to hide from two passing cops the agony caused by Bink and a cigarette lighter singing his private. Patrick Read Johnson, the accursed director, prolongs the scene as though it were the funniest invention to hit the screen since Buster Keaton's *The General*. Later, Bink crawls into an old soldier's home, where,

for no decent reason, Eddie Brackman and other veterans serenade him with Irving Berlin's "This Is The Army, Mr Jones". The unfunny comedy of humiliation, plus sentimental treacle of such is *Baby's Day Out* made.

Saturday sees the start of the 48th film festival at Edinburgh, although this is the first time the banners have proclaimed it as the Edinburgh Film Festival. Increased sponsorship has not, however, resulted as yet in any widening of the festival's ambitions.

The obvious plums from the larger European film festivals are dutifully paraded. In the first few days you can see Zhang Yimou's beautiful if conventional *To Live*, Ken Loach's powerful *Ladybird*, the Coen brothers' *The Hudsucker Proxy* and Australia's likeable camp extravaganza *The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert*. But a festival purely built out of other festivals' choices is not one to inspire much enthusiasm, even when fortified with bottles of the sponsors' liquor.

The less obvious titles do surface

from time to time. Steve James's well-regarded *Hoop Dreams*, on Sunday, promises nearly three hours of American college kids dreaming of basketball glory. There are new British features and shorts, including a sneak preview on August 20 of *Priest*, Antonia Bird's follow-up to *Safe*, her strident film about kids in London.

Much of the best fun at the festival might come from the two retrospectives. One salutes Shohei Imamura, the Japanese maverick whose fascination with oddities of human behaviour has resulted in

unsettling films like *The Pornographer*, *The Insect Woman* and his most recent British release, *Black Rain*.

The other is Andre De Toth, the Hungarian-born director who never let the lack of an eye stop him directing Hollywood's 3-D classic *House of Wax*. When the scripts allowed, De Toth gave his thrillers and westerns a distinctively mean, moody edge; and if Edinburgh's festival reawakens Britain to the merits of films like *The Pitfall* and *Dark Waters*, it will have served a good purpose after all.

## Killer for the whole family

Everybody loves Arnold Schwarzenegger. Fans of action movies love him because, face it, few stars come more action-packed. Lovers of goofy comedies love him because he is a sort of cute giant. Hollywood studios love him because his movies make money and because Arnica is not too proud to hustle from this continent to that — on his own Gulfstream jet — yapping to journalists to promote his latest film. He descended on London on Tuesday, spent two days chatting his way through an interview timetable more complicated than the first round at Wimbledon, and flew off last night to Paris. Germany comes next.

Republicans love Arnica because Arnica loves the Republicans, and because he is always being tipped to run, like Ronald Reagan before him, for Governor of California (but not just yet, because "I am having such a great time I don't want to make a change. I would be a fool if I did").

Democrats love him because he married into the Kennedy via John Kennedy's niece, NBC television presenter Maria Shriver. Newly landed immigrants in the Bronx love him because he represents the American Dream. An Austrian who arrived in 1968 unable to speak English now commands \$15 million a film; America's newest wave of Ellis Islanders thinks to itself, hey, if Arnica can make it — and as an actor — this must be the promised land.

And, when you meet him, well, you love him too, not just because he's a nice guy, and smart enough to have worked out how to pump the Hollywood system, but because he's bigger than you are. The first thing you notice about Arnica is

Arnold Schwarzenegger is all man, all right. All caring, sharing, proud of his kids man. Joe Joseph is charmed

that the fat Havana cigar he is twirling in his fingers is smaller than his fingers. His neck is as thick as a mortadella. Remember those paintings by Giuseppe Arcimboldo, the 16th-century Milanese artist, in which the various features of people's faces turn out, if you look more closely, to be carrots or plums? Well, Schwarzenegger looks like his body is a jigsaw of hams.

Sitting in his suite in London's Dorchester hotel he is wearing a combat jacket plugging *True Lies*, a good tan and a stern look. We have barely entered the room — journalists have to interview

him three at a time — when Arnold turns to the *Daily Mail* man and, with mock menace, snarls: "OK, sit down and relax. You tuk doo tense."

Outside the hotel, the scene is even more tense, with a pinstriped man from the Dorchester warning paparazzi that whoever it was who threatened one of the stars' drivers with a baseball bat (Schwarzenegger's *True Lies* co-stars Jamie Lee Curtis and Tom Arnold, as well as director James Cameron, are also inside the hotel, rotating the hacks between themselves like a game of human pass-the-

parcel) will be reported to the CID if he tries that again. The Dorchester man adds that when the stars emerge for lunch the photographers had better behave. If they want to cut up rough, he warns them, then the Dorchester can cut up rough too. "You play the game," he snaps, "and we'll play the game."

Started onlookers and hotel guests gawping at this door-step scene and thinking that it looked just a little hotter than they were used to would get a really big surprise if they ever made it to a screening of *True Lies*. With only slightly more provocation, Schwarzenegger

would have machine-gunned six dozen troublesome foes and maybe even climbed into the cockpit of a Harrier jump jet, lifted it up to the 72nd storey of a skyscraper and started firing straight through the plate glass.

What am I saying? That's exactly what he does do in the film. In *True Lies* Schwarzenegger becomes James Bond with attitude, from the very first scene when, as the spy Harry Tasker, he emerges from an ice-covered Swiss lake, slips into a chateau, slips out of his wet suit to reveal a tuxedo, and then slips discreetly into a busy bedroom.

Schwarzenegger has proved he can make money for studios that put him in comedies — *Kindergarten Cop*, *Twins* — and also for studios that hand him a licence to kill. But in *True Lies* there is something for everyone, like a cinematic box of Milk Tray.

Has Arnica mellowed? Does he want us to take him seriously, something more than just a pistol-packing beefcake? Yup. "In the 1980s it was more straightforward action movies. It was craziness from the beginning to the end. In this movie we wanted to look at what goes on in the 1990s, work versus family."

Now that he has three young Schwarzeneggers, Arnica is keen on families: "If you're a normal human being you can only feel fulfilled if you're working and also if you've got a good family life. Just yesterday I went to the White House," he adds, with maybe not quite enough no-big-deal nonchalance, "because my father-in-law [Sargent Shriver, head of the Peace Corps under President Kennedy] got the Medal of Freedom. There were six or so other people there and what struck me was that they all had their families with them. And they all said they couldn't have made it without the help of their families. Without the support of the family, nobody can achieve great things."

There is no mistaking Schwarzenegger's commitment to his own family. He takes his kids to the set when he can, although he makes sure they never spot a gun or see someone trying to kill their daddy. "Nobody can just say I make action movies," he says. "Now that I have a family I want to make more movies for the family."

But he gets a little tetchy



After playing a kindergarten cop and before playing a woman, Arnold Schwarzenegger looks for a punk to, like, make his day

when asked if the people who do see his action movies grow more violent. "I can't tell you honestly if they do or they don't, because I haven't done any of that research. But to say that society is violent and it's because of the movies is nonsense."

His view is that society is going to hell because of the breakdown of the family. So he is asked if the emotional and romantic sex scenes in *True Lies*, and his role in his next film, *Junior* — in which Schwarzenegger dresses up as a pregnant woman — mean that he is identifying with his feminine side. "When you're a stud like myself," Arnica says,

"and you're so gutsy, and ballsy, you can communicate with your feminine side. I don't have any hangups about it."

The tone is jesting, but Schwarzenegger is clearly thrilled that he is building a reputation for doing press-ups in a double bed rather than in a gym. He says directors who would not have rated him for a romantic lead are now thinking again after seeing him tango in the ballroom and the bedroom with Curtis in *True Lies*. "I've got six scripts lying on my desk that are love stories. People see a new side of you."

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## TELEVISION REVIEW

## An offal trio

Anybody who tuned into last night's play on BBC2 because its author, Andrew Davies, was the adapter of *Middlemarch* will probably still be overdosing on the smelling salts this morning. In spite of its title, *A Few Short Journeys of the Heart* was most emphatically not about an earnest Victorian lady on emotional safari in rural England. It was more like a collaboration between Franz Kafka, Ian McEwan and Hugh Hefner; or so I felt after the scene in which a famous English novelist explored a starstruck young woman's body with a sextant, then ejaculated red mince all over their hotel bedroom.

There were several such climaxes, if you'll forgive the word, in the play; but I suspect that most people will have found its narrative complexities more offputting. There was a moment when Character A seemed to be imagining he was Character B, and Character B was writing a screenplay about Character C. That all three were played by the excellent David Troughton, and Troughton sometimes appeared in more than one guise in the same scene, made the story more entertaining but no less confusing.

Still, the freakishness was by no means purposeless. This was, after all, an attempt to dig into the repressed parts of Alan Dore, a sedate businessman who, we were informed in voice-over, "did not feel himself well versed in women", and "was no longer sure of what it was to be him". Cut from Troughton as Ron Dore to Troughton as Ron

Rust, a messy, loutish and pretty unsuccessful screenwriter, to Troughton as St John Coke, a winningly attenuated novelist unwillingly scripting a film about Leonardo da Vinci. Who had created whom, and which was dreaming which, may not always have been clear; but both Coke and Rust were enamoured of a secretary called Colette. And Saira Todd's demure Colette turned out to be Dore's daughter.

Incest, homosexuality, masturbatory fantasies: either directly or indirectly, Dore partook of them all. He or his alter egos also dreamt up a gentlemanly German killer, a lubricious whore in a Jermyn Street barbers, a sexually voracious American woman in furs, and Tim Bone, a young actor auditioning for the role of Leonardo. Thanks to Ben Chaplin's performance in the last role — bluster ineptly camouflaging intensifying insecurity — this part of the play was surely funny enough to please even those who balked at the naughty bits.

We left Dore obtaining sexual relief at Milton Keynes station, Rust bringing a sex-shop dummy from Germany to England, and Coke nowhere very clear. "That's the sickest piece of gratuitous filth I've ever heard," said Rust and Coke's literary agent, a steely cynic nicely played by Susan Fleetwood. Well, maybe, except for that "gratuitous". If a dramatist shows a civilised man acknowledging his own emotional offal, he can hardly pretend it smells of roses.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE



## LONDON

**SONNI MAHRAW** Epic Purpura love story, performed on the banks of the Thames. Dancers, players and musicians float past on boats and giant water lilies in the Waterman's major summer event.

**WATERMANS** 40 High Street, Bedford 01 558 1176. Performance times depend on high tides, tonight, 8pm; tomorrow, 6.30pm. Sat, 7pm and Sun, 2.30pm.

**BBC HENRY WOOD PROMS** The Norwegian Chamber Orchestra returns to the Proms tonight for a mixed programme of two classical works and two from the early 20th century. Iona Brown conducts Mozart, Schoenberg, Tchaikovsky and Beethoven.

**ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, SW7** 01 582 8211. Tonight, 7.30pm.

**HEADING FOR EDINBURGH '94** Last chance to sneak a peek at some of the acts on their way north next week. Tonight's programme starts off with a "jazzy" concert from the Trio and follows on with Acapulco, Steven Berthoff's party observations on a group of film-makers during the making of a biopic about Look On A Brighter Future.

**ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, SW7** 01 582 8211. Mon-Fri, 8pm. Sat, 8.30pm, and 8.30pm.

**ELSEWHERE**

**CHICHESTER** Lisa Farnell directs a good cast in Chichester's Three Sisters, the final production of the 1994 season.

**LE CID** Corneille's drama of honour and revenge, finely played by Jonathan Kent. Excellent playing by Duncan Bell and Susan Lynch. Rattle 801 weekly.

**NATIONAL (Croydon)** South Bank SE1 01 525 2323. Tonight, 7.30pm. Mon-Fri, 8pm. Sat, 8.30pm.

**PATSY CUNE** City Country and Gospel songs sung on the theme of love and lust. Patsy Cune is a very young but two and half hours of love and lust.

**THE COUNTRY WIFE** Max Stafford-Cox's stern view of the harsh world of Restoration immorality. Some (quite) lurid.

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## TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kris Anderson

With Greg Hoke as Varianus plus Julie St. John, Lucy Treagus and Susan Sylvester.

**MINERVA** Cuckfield Park, 01243 781112. Pensive comedy. 7.45pm, 9.15pm, 10.15pm. Mon-Fri, 7.45pm, Sat, 7.45pm, Sun, 7.45pm.

**BIRMINGHAM** A welcome return for the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland. Tonight, 8pm.

**ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, SW7** 01 582 8211. Tonight, 7.30pm.

**HEADING FOR EDINBURGH '94** Last chance to sneak a peek at some of the acts on their way north next week.

**ALBERT HALL, Kensington Gore, SW7** 01 582 8211. Mon-Fri, 8pm. Sat, 8.30pm, and 8.30pm.

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## LONDON GALLERIES

Barbican: Who's Looking at the Family? (1971-84) 4141. British Museum: New England. Applied Arts Gallery: Modern Japanese Prints. 1912-1992 (1971-84) 1555.

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## CONCERTS: Triumph for a watershed; young chamber music; a legend returns for his mother

## Davies finds room to breathe life



Peter Maxwell Davies — in rehearsal (left) and at home on Orkney, inspiration for much of his work — adds to his laurels with his Fifth Symphony

As befits the significance of its number, Sir Peter Maxwell Davies' Fifth Symphony, heard for the first time in Tuesday night's Proms, when the composer himself conducted the Philharmonia Orchestra, can be counted as one of his most impressive works. Its most obvious echo is of Sibelius, first because that composer's Seventh Symphony, it is one movement, but also because it has the same sense of pregnancy, and a vision of a vastness.

But because the nature of the music so often changes — the score is peppered with double barlines, contrasts of tempo, dynamic and texture — an element of variation is suggested. Indeed it turns out that two plain-chants from the *Liber Usualis*, "Hæc dies" and "Domine audivi", provide hidden sources, the same ones that stand behind Davies' recent school

orchestra piece *Chat Moss*, also quoted in this symphony. The choice of chants already suggests a fundamental duality: for one text is celebration, the other humble invocation. Both are subjected to Davies' complex methods of magic-square transformations. In any case the double barlines are deceptive, for the sections they enclose are not self-contained. As Davies has made clear, there is a sense that while one music occupies the heard foreground, other musics continue in the background.

All that sounds terrifically convoluted, but the truth is that the symphony has a wonderful sense of naturalness about it. Davies has spoken of nostalgia for childhood affecting the piece (hence the *Chat Moss* references), and at times one does sense a certain calm,

with a single line of crotchets going from high register to low, from violins to double basses. All opposites co-exist in this tough yet alluring work.

First performances of Davies' work have been known to misfire, either because the performers have not had time to assimilate the music or because the audience was not willing to play its own part. Neither of those problems affected this occasion. The Philharmonia's playing was purposeful, tenacious and, when it had to be, brilliant. And the large audience, unaffected by the pre-concert debate staged by the ridiculous Hecklers, equally gave the work their all and reaped due reward.

No recording, nor even a further performance, is as yet planned. One hopes that situation will change, and quickly.

ly enough to compensate for their bitty effect on the first half of the programme. Tippett's Fantasia Concertina, directed this time by Iona Brown as one of the soloists, lost sight of its structural purpose at one point and never really recovered it. The performance of Mozart's little 3 minor Sym



EDINBURGH GALLERIES: John Russell Taylor begins his survey of this year's Festival exhibitions

# Adventures in several landscapes

For once Scotland and England seem to be in step. The two recurrent preoccupations of the London art world this spring and early summer seem to have been with German Romanticism and the legacy of French Impressionism. The two principal Edinburgh Festival shows of the Scottish National Galleries are *The Romantic Spirit in German Art 1790-1990* and *Monet to Matisse: Landscape Painting in France 1874-1914*.

The "Romantic Spirit", though it covers most of the same ground as the related shows at the British Museum and the National Gallery in London, is much more extensive and ambitious than either. For one thing, the period dealt with is much longer. For another the very form of the title proposes a programme. Is there such a thing as a definable "spirit" present continuously in German art throughout the past 200 years? If there is, does it make any sense to describe it as "Romantic"?

The problem strikes almost immediately. Close to several paintings by Caspar David Friedrich, there hangs a fanciful medieval-looking landscape by Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The vast Gothic cathedral outlined against an exquisitely evoked sunset sky immediately resembles similar effects in Friedrich's work. Yet Schinkel is primarily known as the neo-Classical architect par excellence, and in the next gallery there are several of his most severely neo-Classical Hellenic designs for buildings. Are they Romantic? Apparently so, since they come under the rubric of "Utopias of the Past", escape into which is said to be a typical Romantic trait.

Among other typical Romantic traits is claimed to be the presentation of man as a (probably anguished) loner. Except, of course, that the "friendship portrait", double or multiple, was also remarkably common in German Romantic art of the early 19th century. Sentimental and idealised masculine friendship being also characteristic of the Romantics. If they craved individual identity, they also craved liberty, yet an excessive regard for the imagined past also led to the out-of-hand rejection of such bourgeois modern notions as parliamentary democracy, and citizen kings.

Romanticism, it soon becomes apparent, is a catch-all term which can mean anything or nothing. The exhibition, unfortunately, is not a programmatic one. However, an exhibition can do more than merely illustrate an academic thesis. It can introduce visitors to unfamiliar art, it can enlighten, it can offer local illumination, even if its grand design leaves much to be desired.

All of these things "The Romantic Spirit" does. In general we are not so familiar in Britain with German (or rather Germanic) art of the 19th century. Friedrich has been covered in a reasonable number of exhibitions. Russett, who, despite his towering imagination was not really a very good painter, has perhaps because of his London years received more than his due. But what of Philipp Otto Runge, creator of extraordinary esoteric patterns of angelic spirits, who tend to look as though they are grouping to alight on a head of a pin, and

of fierce, unsentimental portraits of infants as dangerous as Blake's babes hatching revolution in their cradles. And until the current show of German prints from the age of Goethe at the British Museum, how many here were familiar with the dense and obsessive vegetable extravaganzas of Carl Wilhelm Kolbe?

Even apart from such isolated revelations, the show does manage to suggest some connections. Often not very original ones: many have remarked on the surrealist anticipations of Max Klinger's series of prints, *The Clave*, or seen the Symbolist decadence as what Mario Praz called it — the Romantic Agony. The Symbolist beginnings of Ex-

pressionism, not to mention Paul Klee, are, reasonably, underlined here, and we are presented with some real rarities, such as the succession of extraordinary pencil pages from Franz Marc's *Notebook Of The Field*.

The organisers prove, unfortunately, equally able to fudge connections when it suits their purpose. They deserve brownie points for not, as some similar shows have done, leaving Nazi art out altogether. But obviously they find its brand of Romanticism deeply embarrassing and when explaining the mystically-connected abstraction rampant in postwar Germany come up with the astonishing formulation that it manifests "a desire to return to a pure uncontaminated past, before German art had become debased by the Nazis."

Has it occurred to no one that the Nazis, in virtually identical terms, thought they were purifying art by returning to an uncontaminated past? Contamination and purity are clearly in the eye of the beholder.

The French landscape show at the National Gallery of Scotland tackles something much simpler. Confining the show to a genre, landscape painting: a period, 1874-1914; and a country, France — all factual criteria — its devisers come up with the most amazing novelties and rarities.

Calling the show "Monet to Matisse" implies that it will be another tramp along the well-trodden "high road of modern art" from Impressionism to Post-Impressionism to Fauvism to Cubism. This route is certainly indicated, but it emerges as

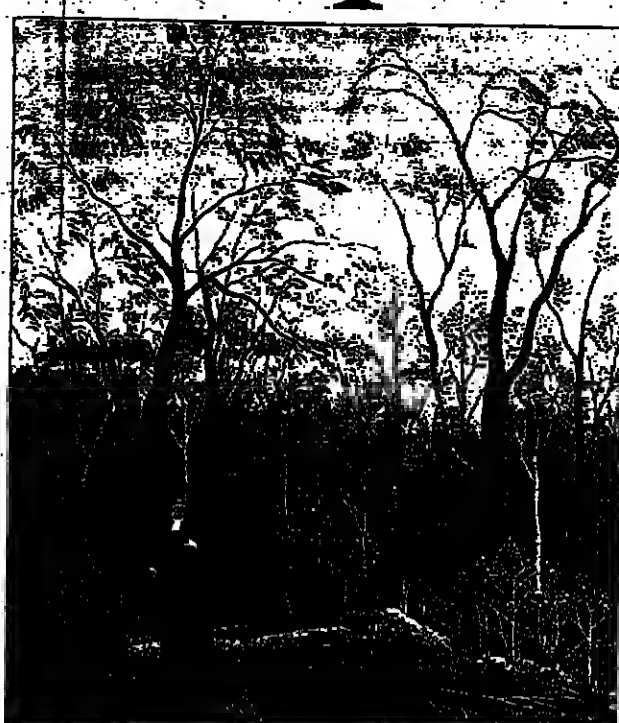
only one of several ways through the woods. We also encounter realist landscape. Symbolist landscape, the traditional "history painting" in which something mythical is tucked away in a wide expanse of landscape. If that sounds very retrogressive, then it must be noted that some very unexpected artists — from Gustav Moreau to Vallotton and Denis to René Ménard — thought otherwise.

There are telling early paintings by Picasso and Gleizes to show how landscape was at the root of analytical Cubism. There are glittering pointillist pieces by Seurat and Signac. And there are more obscure artists, who on this showing deserve further exploration. Above all, this is an

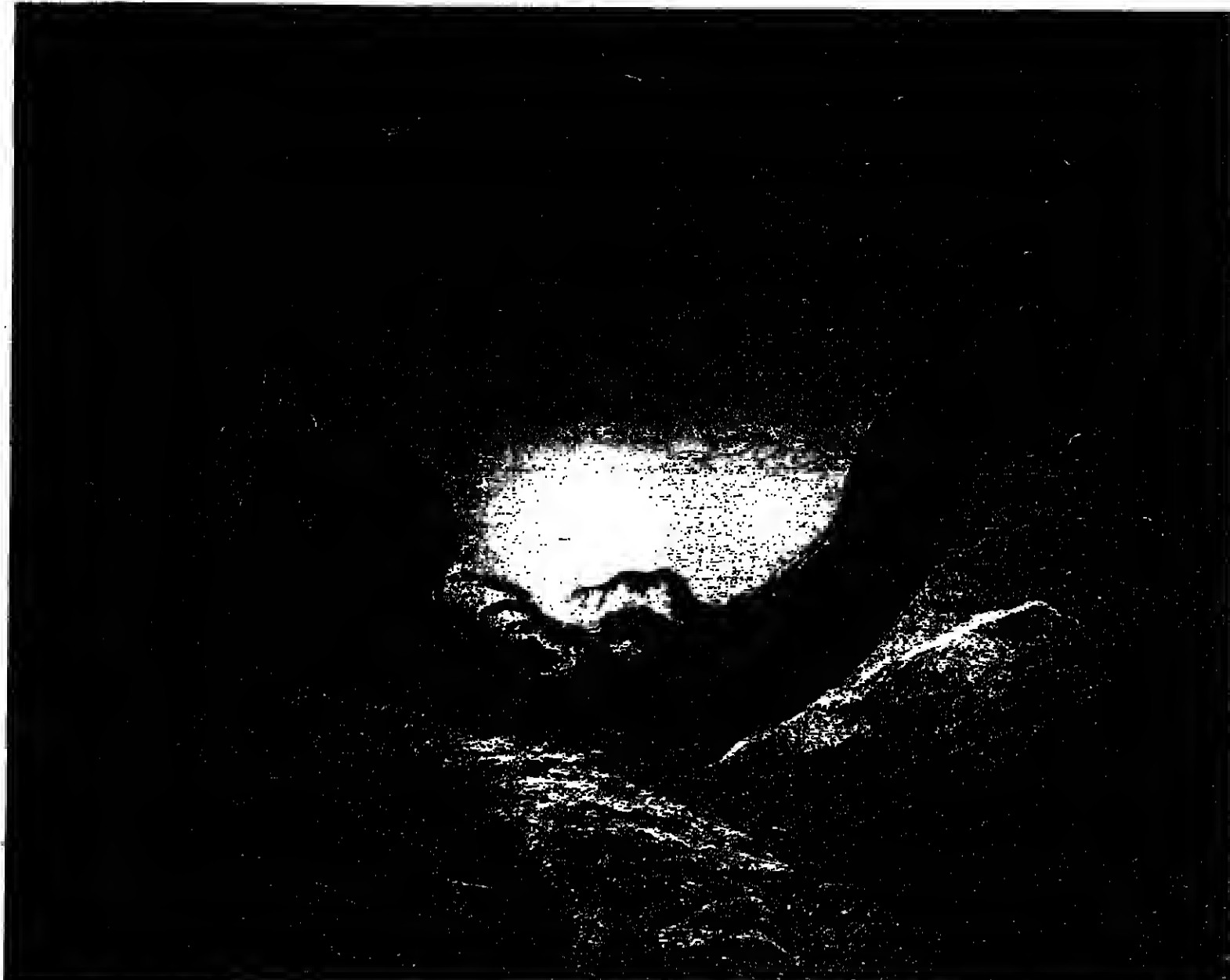
intensely enjoyable show. If the Romantic spirit in German art, at least, seems deeply involved with pain and anguish, the French landscape between Monet and Matisse offers the perfect antidote of sense and sensuality.

● *The Romantic Spirit in German Art 1790-1990* at the Royal Scottish Academy, The Mount, Edinburgh and the FruitMarket Gallery, Market Street, Edinburgh. Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sunday 2-5pm, until September 7, during Festival Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 11am-6pm. Admission, £3, concessions £1.50

● *Monet to Matisse* at the National Gallery of Scotland, The Mount, Edinburgh. Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2pm-5pm, until October 23. During Festival: Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 11am-6pm. Admission £4, concessions £2. Inquiries on all exhibitions 031-556921



Henri Rousseau's *In the Forest*, from the survey of French landscape painting, 1874-1914 (left), and Caspar David Friedrich's *Two Men Looking at the Moon*, from "The Romantic Spirit in German Art"



Henri Rousseau's *In the Forest*, from the survey of French landscape painting, 1874-1914 (left), and Caspar David Friedrich's *Two Men Looking at the Moon*, from "The Romantic Spirit in German Art"

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THEATRE: A British debut for Wendy Wasserstein; the Lincoln Mystery Plays; Shakespeare in Tunbridge Wells

## Lost over the Atlantic



Maureen Lipman, Janet Suzman and Lynda Bellingham as the Rosensweig sisters

This belatedly introduces London to Wendy Wasserstein, who won both the Pulitzer Prize and a Tony Award for her *Heist* and is probably as well known in her native New York as Gray or Frayn are here. But maybe the problem is just that Gray and Frayn, preoccupied as they sometimes are with issues of Englishness, don't always travel too far too well. *The Sisters Rosensweig* is an entertaining piece and brings a fine cast to Greenwich, but I cannot have been alone in looking at the solemn Wasp faces round me and wondering what an American comedy so centrally about Jewishness was doing in Greenwich in the first place.

Reference after reference, joke after joke, seemed to pass the first-night audience by. There is, for instance, a funny passage about an American husband who gives up law to write detective novels, dressing in a trench coat and rolling until dawn to give himself authenticity. "He could have been Raymond Chandler if only he hadn't been born in Scarsdale," mopes his wife. And, even though she was played by the wonderful Maureen Lipman, chuckles came from few. Scarsdale means little in SE10.

Maybe Michael Blake-More's production will find a more responsive audience if it moves to the West End, as it

should. Wasserstein is not, after all, an insular writer. Her subject is not only the loss of Jewish identity but also the difficulty of attaining any identity at all in a rootless world. As if to emphasise this, she has brought her three Brooklyn-born sisters for a reunion in a posh house in our own Holland Park. There they briefly cluster together, as unsatisfied as their counterparts in Chekhov.

That is a parallel they themselves draw and Wasserstein emphasises by setting her play at the time of the abortive coup against Gorbachev. Even in Moscow, she seems to be saying, there is late-20th-century confusion. The fate of Fien Rosensweig (Lynda Bellingham), in love with a nice but worryingly bisexual British theatre director (Brian Protheroe), is to go on wandering the globe, penning travel articles. That of Lipman's bizarrely named Gorgeous is to live in middle-class poverty in New Jersey, clinging to the values and the vestiges of the religion the sisters' mother taught them.

The fate of Sara (Janet Suzman) is more complex. It is her house and she is the main

character: a high-flying banker divorced from her second husband and used to putting the claims of career above those of love, especially when those are represented by Wasserstein's somewhat exaggerated idea of a snooty Tory MP (Robert East). "I can't tell you what a comfort it is to live in a country where feelings are openly repressed," she says, and thinks she means it.

But then, in a strong comic scene, a slightly unsophisticated American furrier (Larry Lamb), in Europe to investigate the new nationalism and the old anti-Semitism, blunders into her cool, white living room, invites himself to her birthday dinner, and starts playing her CDs.

Her rediscovery of her sexuality and her Jewishness is too wary and well-played to be sentimental. Indeed, Suzman gives a superb performance, her very shoulders exuding a mix of the uptight, sad and needy. And when the tension slackens, as it sometimes does, Lipman is usually on hand to babble out her philosophy, which is roughly that good Jewish girls should marry furriers, groom themselves carefully, and live in New Jersey. The play displays skill, warmth and humour — but have we the internationalism to embrace it?

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

### The Sisters Rosensweig Greenwich

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### Lessons brought to life

Mystery Plays Lincoln Cathedral

this cycle also wanders intriguingly off the beaten biblical track.

The early music is a joy, from an angelic voice in space to Herod's crumhorns, like bees with flu. One cannot praise the amateur acting to the skies. Satan, a gay goth manqué, lacks slither. But overweight, waddling flouny Herod (Tony Raby) is exuberantly droll. Some unforgettable theatrical moments are achieved by the simplest of means: Mary at the annunciation in a blaze of light refracted from mirrors brighter than the spheres; an actual baby in Mary's arms

who didn't make a squeak when approached by men with big sticks. Vitrolically icy Death (breath-taking Karen Harrison) pointing a gaunt finger slowly along the ranks of spectators, chilled me to the bone.

Would that had been the end. Baby Jesus grows up to be something of a bore. The snippets of Christ's phenomenal life are like the remnants of an acquaintance who wasn't quite in on the action. An adulterous woman doesn't get stoned, a sinner is permitted to pour oil on sacred feet and, lo and behold, it's the last supper already.

Professional actor Bill Britten's Christ could certainly be a carpenter's lad but there is no real sense of a tower of spirituality burning within. He comes into his own at the crucifixion, however. Witnessing a man being hammered to a cross is like being punched in the face by reality and this Christ dies in agony, sweating and racked by muscular spasms as his flesh and blood body gives up the ghost.

KATE BASSETT

KATE BASSETT

KATE BASSETT

## Not enough to laugh about

A Midsummer Night's Dream Broomhill

play. The mischievous lad clammers out of a liner bin (don't ask me why) to shoot an arrow at the vast shower curtain that lands across the stage. A bluish liquid trickles down its folds and we must assume that this is the arrow Oberon watched fall on the flower that "maiden call loveliness," turning its sap purple.

Dimly beyond the curtain we see Theseus's war with the Amazons turn into an engagement party, and he and Hippolyta step forward to get the familiar play going. Perhaps what Hermia and Helena are doing, when they suggest agitation by flapping their arms like fledgling birds, is trying to fly in the air like Cupids. A more useful tactic would have been to persuade them to soften their voices and take more time with the verse.

JEREMY KINGSTON

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## Lessons brought to life

Mystery Plays Lincoln Cathedral

this cycle also wanders intriguingly off the beaten biblical track.

The early music is a joy, from an angelic voice in space to Herod's crumhorns, like bees with flu. One cannot praise the amateur acting to the skies. Satan, a gay goth manqué, lacks slither. But overweight, waddling flouny Herod (Tony Raby) is exuberantly droll. Some unforgettable theatrical moments are achieved by the simplest of means: Mary at the annunciation in a blaze of light refracted from mirrors brighter than the spheres; an actual baby in Mary's arms

who didn't make a squeak when approached by men with big sticks. Vitrolically icy Death (breath-taking Karen Harrison) pointing a gaunt finger slowly along the ranks of spectators, chilled me to the bone.

Would that had been the end. Baby Jesus grows up to be something of a bore. The snippets of Christ's phenomenal life are like the remnants of an acquaintance who wasn't quite in on the action. An adulterous woman doesn't get stoned, a sinner is permitted to pour oil on sacred feet and, lo and behold, it's the last supper already.

Professional actor Bill Britten's Christ could certainly be a carpenter's lad but there is no real sense of a tower of spirituality burning within. He comes into his own at the crucifixion, however. Witnessing a man being hammered to a cross is like being punched in the face by reality and this Christ dies in agony, sweating and racked by muscular spasms as his flesh and blood body gives up the ghost.

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## In transit to extinction

Towards the end of his short life, the Romanian-born German Jewish poet Paul Celan, whose poem *Todesfuge* ("Death Fugue") gives this novel its title, began to refuse anthologists permission to reprint his most celebrated poem, as if the making of lyric beauty out of so much murderous horror had come to seem blasphemous to him. Any artist tempted to work with such history, will be sobered by considerations that have little to do with aesthetics.

It is arguable that any fiction written about the working of Hitler's camps is exploitative alongside Primo Levi's absolute purity of witness. And yet a disaster of such magnitude cannot be kept off-limits for the human imagination.

David Hartnett has used similar material before, in poems that make use of Kovo ghetto memoirs, for instance,



Hartnett: impressive

and he is clearly well-read in the literature of eastern Europe. The barrel organ music from a fairground just beyond the wire of the ghetto in this novel recalls a terrifying poem of the Polish poet, Czeslaw Milosz.

*Black Milk* is Hartnett's first novel and very much the novel of a poet: he is concerned with texture more than structure, detail more than narrative. We register what has happened through images: a single red high-heeled shoe lying in a gutter, the buckle tarnished by rain; a silver cigarette-case sewn into the lining of a coat. Inner voices break across one another jaggedly, sometimes paragraph by paragraph; the reader has to learn whose track of thought is being overheard.

Hartnett has invented a fictional transit camp somewhere in Eastern Europe where deportees are forced to live behind ghetto wire as they wait their turn for selection: the main characters are haunted by Vienna's First District, with its smart shops, cafés on the Kärntner Strasse, marble tables, and chocolate sponges, a city evoked with almost as much solidity as the squalor in which they are imprisoned.

There is Joseph, with his abandoned thesis on the 16th-century Rabinic writer, Isaac Luria, who is now census and

Elaine Feinstein

**BLACK MILK**  
By David Hartnett  
Cape, £9.99 pbk original

registration officer for the *Judenrat*, and keeps a secret archive of everything that happens in the ghetto; Alicia, his one-time lover, who has brought her small family into his jurisdiction; Chaim, her resentful son who blames his mother for his father's disappearance; and Mendel, a mystic who clings to his prayer shawl and beard, and finds signs in all things for his conviction that the time of the Messiah is at hand. There is also the mad but prescient Uncle Henryk.

In this transport depot the process of selection for the extermination camps is slow, and there is time for the sick to die and adolescent sexual love to develop. Events counterpoint the Jewish liturgical calendar: a resettlement coincides with Passover, and the ceremony that celebrates the Exodus from Egypt has to be understood against deportations that will mean the death of thousands.

Two moments are especially memorable. The frightening sound of mechanised vehicles and singing inside a hushed ghetto where all transport has been horsedrawn, on the night before an *Aktion* is to begin; and the making of a propaganda film in which the starving inhabitants of the ghetto are dressed in rich clothes, placed before tables of food they are not allowed to eat, and compelled to perform acts of cruelty towards one another.

One reservation must be made. Too many of the characters, even those from westernised Vienna, seem to be knowledgeable about and drawn to the superstitions of the Kabbalah. It is not only Mendel the Hasid who is soaked in the thoughts of Shabbetai Zevi and Jacob Frank. In their different ways, Henryk, Alicia, and even Chaim are tempted to respond, while the westernised Josef, member of the *Judenrat*, was a student of the Lurianic mysteries himself before he abandoned them for the study of Law.

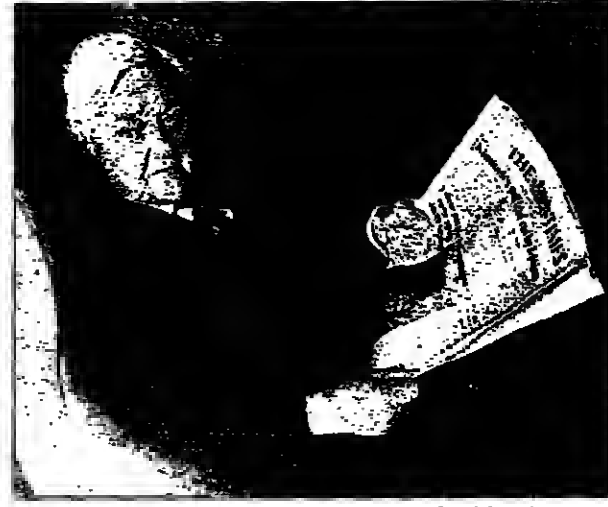
This would be disproportionate even among a less assimilated group and may arise because Hartnett himself seems close at times to accepting Mendel's dubious proposition that God works through a fusion of the sacred and the profane. It is not a comfort I would want to share. Nevertheless, this is an impressive first novel.

Elaine Feinstein's latest novel, *Dreamers* (Macmillan), was reviewed in *The Times* by Stella Tillyard on July 4.

## Language, logic and the case for truth

Walter Ellis

**VALUES**  
Collapse and Cure  
By Lord Hailsham  
HarperCollins, £12.99



Hailsham: blames logical positivists for his tristesse

It is the motivation for this book that is most puzzling. Lord Hailsham claims that its origins lay in "a mood of deep depression" into which he fell towards the end of 1992, which "happened to coincide with the hype about the royal family which was going on at that time... but was not directly to do with that".

Britain's economic and diplomatic decline distressed him. So did the fact that after the end of the Cold War, the civilised world seemed to be in a state of collapse, fragmented into separate and mutually antagonistic sub-cultures.

Why the former Lord Chancellor should have moved on from his understandable feelings of regret over an imperfect world to the conclusion that "the things which had buoyed me up throughout my life... were actually being obliterated from the operating motivation of mankind" remains, however, a mystery.

Hailsham has, after all, lived through 87 of the most turbulent years in the history of the world, dominated by evil to an almost unprecedented degree. He watched the

rise of Hitler, and during the notorious Oxford by-election of 1938 was associated with Appeasement. He then fought the Germans, bravely, in North Africa, only to watch democracy's triumph all but eclipsed by the spread of Stalinism, with its barbarism and pathological antipathy to Western values.

He was in government for many years, from the 1950s through to the high-water-mark of Thatcherism, and during his career helped provide ever Britain's decline in the world. The rise of unemployment and homelessness, the weakening of our currency, our marginalisation in Europe: all of these "achievements" were realised during a time dominated by conservatism, with Hailsham close to or at the heart of things.

Yet only now does he become depressed. Could it not

be that, in his old age, he is in fact frustrated by his powerlessness — novel for him — to do anything about the situation? He perceives that "we have lost our sense of values", but assumes no part of the blame. Instead, in 177 densely-argued pages, presented in a facsimile of his own copperscript, he seeks out the enemy within and finds it in, of all camps, the Vienna Circle and its disciples.

His contention is that the logical positivists, with their belief that unverifiable propositions — including, of course, moral assertions — are nonsense, have somehow infected the modern world, draining it of "natural morality" (the Tao) and transforming centuries of humanistic progress into political and economic nihilism.

So what does Hailsham stand for? It is, he says,

among his strongest impulses to defend the weak against the strong and the unpopular against the popular. He laments the decline of individual social responsibility, seeing "no coherent philosophy" behind the Welfare State. He would like to see an international equivalent of "the King's Peace". But, most of all, he wishes to see a general restoration of belief in "the good, the right, the beautiful, the honourable, and even the true".

As one would expect of a QC and Fellow of All Souls, with a First in Mods and Greats from Oxford, Hailsham's arguments are incisive and, at times, persuasive. He watches our century's moral drift with pained objectivity, lamenting the falling-off in religious conviction, with its moral absolutes, but careful not to confuse faith with good intent.

Along the way, he provides those of us who lack his high academic provenance with an admirable primer in modern philosophy. His powers of observation and analysis are manifestly not dimmed by age, and his prose style is

remarkable for its logic and clarity. One could not imagine any member of the present government, with the possible exception of William Waldegrave, attempting such an exercise. Denis Healey could do it (though with more obvious vanity), as could Enoch Powell. But the intellectual pygmyism of the modern House of Commons would quite simply not be up to the task. That is our loss.

Hailsham seems sometimes to tilt at windmills as he blames the (surely long-discredited) logical positivists for his *fin de siècle* tristesse. Evil and chaos has been all around him throughout his lifetime, and it is probably no worse now than in 1940. His heart, though, remains in the right place and is firmly bonded to his intelligence. "For ever," he writes, "truth is better than falsehood, kindness than brutality, virtue than vice, beauty than ugliness." His values, at least, are constant.

Walter Ellis's book, *The Oxford Conspiracy*, will be published by Michael Joseph next month.

## Colleen meets her nemesis

Rachel Cusk is persuaded by a disturbing tale of a young girl lost in the urban desert

Making a fiction out of the kind of horror-story one might read about in a newspaper is hard to do without leaving fingerprints. Violent vignettes of modern alienation can evoke the subliminal disturbance in literature that they cause in life, but to explore fully one such incident in a novel would seem to require either a departure from the truth or a willingness to dispose of a "literary" consciousness to guide it.

Felicia's Journey chooses the latter course, and is a book so notable for its absence of narrative intervention that the drift of the story towards its conclusion becomes genuinely frightening. In a detective novel this might be what one pays for. But in a work of emotional and psychological truth it is unusual: and to accomplish this, while drawing a meaningful paradigm of innocence and evil in modern society, is still more so.

The novel tells the story of a plain Irish girl, a girl who really consists of nothing but the few ideas that have been put into her head — Catholicism, romantic love, family ties — and who violates them all in a brief affair with a local bouncer returned to Ireland on holiday. Having discovered she is pregnant, she flees to England to search for the errant Johnny, who has merely told her that he works in a lawn-mower factory in a city north of Birmingham.

The protracted symbolic contrast between the tight, archaic stronghold of working-class Irish community life and the anonymity of a post-modern urban centre in the Midlands is unsparingly rendered. The force of this disparity hints at a cultural catastrophe made personal when the unsuspecting Felicia meets Mr Hilditch, a deranged collector of vagrant young women.

Felicia's journey — the journey of a pregnant Catholic girl to a place that will absorb rather than condemn her "sin" — is also the journey from being found to being lost, the flight from being known, from a ruptured identity,

a sudden derailment from the grooves of a limited and perceived future. William Trevor's concern is with this larger plight, particularly in the case of young working-class girls — perhaps the people who have the least chance of self-sufficiency, the fewest options, the least control over their lives and the greatest vulnerability of any in our society. Mr Hilditch, the twisted catering manager of a local factory, offers his friendship to girls like these, girls who have been set adrift, believing he is protecting them from "the way the world is these days".

Trevor perceives a fetishistic element in the media-fet fascination with modern moral disintegration, and particularly the pseudo-pornography of details of "cigarettes... stubbed out on the flesh of infants" and "teenage girls... set alight on city wastelands" being offered up for public consumption.

Mr Hilditch loves these girls for the things that could, and eventually do, happen to them. They are moving targets or magnets for evil, and yet inevitably he also hates them for the complexity of their seeming willingness to be abused. "Of course, they're all the same. The truth starts out at them and they avert their eyes... The more lies they are told the more they tell them to themselves — Jakki about her so-called company director, Sharon up the garden path with the dry cleaner, father of five. The first time he met up with Bobbi she had a black eye: from walking into a door edge, she said."

Felicia, too, averts her eyes, believing that Johnny loves her even though he somehow forgot to give her his address and never wrote to her, trusting him when he said that she wouldn't get pregnant, ignoring her father's suspicion that Johnny doesn't work for a lawn-mower factory but has in fact joined the British Army. Felicia's journey is a journey of discovery, a journey around the ring roads, business parks and industrial estates of the town, an unlabelled



William Trevor: his willingness to absent himself from his story is a necessary sacrifice to authenticity

individual in a place designed to repel those who are not part of its machinery, is Trevor's poignant image. It is here that Mr Hilditch finds her, and though she distrusts him, Felicia's status as an emotional rather than a consumerist creature gives her no entitlement to defence.

Mr Hilditch is a masterfully created character, a symbol of how malignancy can be disguised by a social framework whose rules are so clearly laid out that personal qualities

are often completely occluded. Mr Hilditch's adherence to the daily routine is pathological and complete, his religion that of brand-names and popular culture, and the darker recesses of his nature so utterly untouched that they operate a separate division of his personality with unchallenged autonomy. His deformity, of course, is the result of his own abuse as a child, a horror never discovered or compensated for, which has been left to grow undisturbed until it matures into its own

potentate. Felicia's Journey is a sad and disturbing commentary on a society increasingly polarised by disposability and automation. It is a peculiarly humble book, and Trevor's willingness to absent himself from the story he tells is a necessary sacrifice to authenticity. It is also, perhaps, a sign of confidence in the truthfulness of his picture, that it can be left to speak for itself.

### CROSSWORD CHALLENGE: DAYS

## Win a Club Med ski holiday

THE TIMES is offering readers a chance to win one of three Club Med holidays to France, Greece and the US. And £100 worth of traveller's cheques can be won every day by entering and solving our crossword challenges.

This week's crossword challenge is all about France — we are offering readers the chance to win a holiday for two to the Club Med village at La Plagne, in the Tarentaise mountains of Savoie in the French Alps. The prize — worth more than £2,000 — includes flights and transfers to and from the village, full board, ski tuition and ski passes, evening entertainment, as well as insurance.

Simply solve the crossword clues in *The Times* every day this week (the first six clues were printed in *Weekend* on Saturday, August 6) and write them on the crossword grid which was also printed on Saturday.

When you have solved all the clues and completed the grid, send it with your name, address and daytime telephone number to: *The Times* Crossword Chal-

enge (1), 30 Boulevard Street, London EC8B 4NG, to arrive no later than Friday, August 19.

Today, readers also have the chance to win £100 of traveller's cheques in the denomination of their choice courtesy of The Travel Bureau. To enter, simply solve the crossword clues printed today and phone your answers to our competition hotline number.

**HOTLINE NUMBER:** 0839 444 574

The telephone lines will be open to midnight tonight. You will be asked to leave your answers, with your name, address and daytime phone number.

The winner will be selected from all correct entries received after the closing date and notified by phone. Calls are charged at 30p a minute (plus VAT) and 40p a minute at all other times. Normal *Times* Newspapers competition rules apply.

Tomorrow, there will be another six clues and another £100 worth of traveller's cheques to be won.

Now try to solve *The Times* Crossword on page 20, and/or *Times* Two Crossword on page 40.

### THE FIFTH SKI CLUES

#### ACROSS

- 28 Italian opera composer almost comes to a French battle (6)  
33 Amazing fortune — led race all round the country (2,4,2,6)

#### DOWN

- 23 Revolutionary attacked in bath loses foot — horribly rude to reader (8)  
25 The French capital loses one working priest (6)  
27 Be very hungry: start to snack and avert cramps (6)  
30 French territory was not available to this alliance (4)

## Women, Knox and the Kirk

Geoffrey Rowell

**BOOK OF COMMON ORDER OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**  
Saint Andrew Press, £20

earlier centuries would have been astonished at the richness of liturgical provision this book offers, from five orders for morning and evening worship, to a similar number of eucharistic rites, three orders for marriage, several funeral liturgies and prayers for healing, and a dedication of churches, burial grounds and church furnishings. As liturgists always tend to stand on one another's shoulders, this book, as well as serving its primary function of enriching the worship of the Kirk, will have an influence in its own right on liturgical revision in other churches.

If liturgy expresses and shapes doctrine, what may we learn from this book? There is a concern for "inclusive" language, meaning the avoidance of male-dominated language in reference to people, rubrics which refer to "she" in some services rather than invariably to "he", avoidance of "male-dominated language about God", and a sparing use of traditional language about God as "Father, Judge and King".

The common, though by no means universal, address to God in Latin collects, *omnipotens sempiternus Deus*, "almighty and everlasting God", thus appears relatively sparingly. The consequence is that the Christian paradox, that God's "almighty power" is declared "most clearly in showing mercy and pity" (Collect for Trinity XI in the *Book of Common Prayer*), loses its force. The Panel on Worship concedes that the pursuit of inclusive language "does not

always make for elegant composition". Some will judge that, at least in some instances, political correctness has been bought too dearly.

The Virgin Birth only appears in translations of the Nicene and Apostles' creeds, but the saints find a greater recognition than earlier Protestants would allow. St Francis, who at one time was reviled as an example of popish monkery, is now accorded an honoured (and ecologically) place alongside Augustine, Luther, Calvin and Knox.

There has been a conscious reaching out to Celtic spirituality, particularly in the rich collection of benedictions. Anglicans, who have often been divided over the sacrificial understanding of the Eucharist, should note that "offering" language is not avoided in the Eucharistic rites, and there is

a willingness to speak of "pleading" Christ's sacrifice.

The effort to find a contemporary liturgical language continues, and is hampered not only by concerns for "inclusivity" but also by the quest for internationally agreed English texts with inevitable transatlantic compromises. The virtual disappearance of "O" — a longing, thirsting, evocative word — gives an abruptness to many prayers. "Generous God", "Vulnerable God", and "Gracious God" somehow do not have the euphony of "God of grace". The appearance of "technicians" (medical) in a funeral prayer raises questions about the appropriate register of language for prayer in a technological world.

The adoption of the common lectionary on a three-year cycle leaves the Church of England increasingly isolated from most of Western Christendom, and it is interesting that the

Kirk has seen fit to provide a Eucharist for use with children when Anglicans have been officially reluctant to do so, despite parochial pressure.

Just as printing in the 16th century ushered in increasing liturgical uniformity, so information technology underwrites diversity. Service books now have a greater element of "resource" rather than prescription about them. The panel responsible for the *Book of Common Order* explicitly cede their copyright when services are photocopied or duplicated for congregational use.

No liturgical book can, or should, win unqualified approval, but this book should do much to enhance not only the worship of the Church of Scotland but of other Christian traditions in this country. There is a certain irony, though, that the strong Scriptural criterion of Reformed liturgy should have been modified to the extent that it has been in respect of the Virgin Birth on the one hand and by feminist concerns on the other.



# Reflected glory of Prussian jackboots

Harold James on an elegant study of the tragic fate of Prussia, faustian symbol of Germany's divided soul

We often need and use ideas from the past — we might call them myths if we feel critical about their implications — to interpret the present. Prussia was literally a very powerful idea, as much as a geographic entity. Its career as idea started when it became attached in 1701, by a curious historical accident, to the militarily most efficient of the numerous states within the Holy Roman Empire.

The ruler of Brandenburg (a label which described that German state better) wanted to sound more important than simply an Elector of the Empire, and obtained permission from the Emperor to use the title of one of his territories in the East and take the dignity of a King. Prussia brought the symbolic virtue of royalty. The Elector became, to be precise, King in Prussia, because Prussia was not a very important part of the possessions of the house of Brandenburg. Five generations later, in a similar way, his ancestor took the title of German Emperor.

In the 18th century, thanks largely to Frederick the Great, Prussia itself became the symbol. It carried two different meanings. First, it was Prussian militarism, the bad, slavishly and unthinkingly followed Prussianism which Woodrow Wilson fought in the First World War and which the Allies in 1945 wished to eradicate from world history by declaring the state of Prussia dissolved.

But side by side there was the good Prussia, Frederick the Great's religious toleration, a code of personal honour and dignity, and above all the great liberal reforms implemented in the early 19th century in the wake of defeat by

Napoleon. Prussia shone gloriously with her armies vanquished. This was a state which excelled at self-representation, in the sober but impressive modesty of Prussian neo-classicism, in well decorated Biedermeier interiors, in the beautifully landscaped gardens of Potsdam, but above all in the public architecture of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The good Prussia emerged later, too, in the principled military resistance to Hitler.

Perhaps the good and the bad were mixed up hopelessly and the idea was, in reality, less an idea than a contradiction. Learned classical scholars on the one hand, who wanted to extend education and indeed made it more generally available than in any other 19th-century state; and coarse red-

necked country squires who prided themselves on their ignorance. Unlike England, which of course also developed, on the basis of its history, its own national stories and legends, Prussia never created an ideal social type. There was no equivalent of the English gentleman. As a result, there could never be a satisfying Prussian conservatism, merely a yearning for a nostalgic and mythical past.

There was another reason why Prussia could not offer political stability. National histories are not intellectually or politically sustaining unless they can conserve something; and it was never clear what the idea of Prussia intended to conserve. It was too violent, too unstable, and too radical. It always smelled rather too much of gunpowder, even when, like Frederick the Great, it was playing the flute.

Bismarck personified the problem. He was a psychologically hypersensitive man, very well read, and the author of hundreds of beautifully crafted parliamentary speeches as well as moving and eloquent personal letters. But he hated debate, despised intellectuals, and pretended to be very simple. He claimed to be loyal only to the King of Prussia; but in creating Germany in 1871 he undermined the balance of Prussia. He was a perfect embodiment of Prussia: but almost everyone who claimed to love Prussia hated him. For the conservatives, he had destroyed the old state; and for the liberals, he was a despot.



Anton von Werner's *Proclamation of Kaiser Wilhelm, 1871*: Bismarck (centre) is in the white coat of a cuirassier, not the blue one the iron chancellor mistakenly wore

Prussia, in fact, because it was both so heroic and so vague, could best be used negatively as a myth of opposition, by those who rejected the new German Empire of 1871 as too modern, by those who wanted to undermine the short-lived experiment in democracy in the 1920s, but also by those in the German army who resisted Hitler. In the end, in 1945, its ambiguity meant that Prussia could be used as a sort of historical disposal bag. The insubstantial parts of German history could be wrapped in it and then thrown away.

Oddly, when the German Democratic Republic was faltering in the 1980s, it tried to take the bag from the rubbish pile of history and use it again as a glorification of a new red Prussia. Giles MacDonald has written an elegant book which concentrates on the decline of the Prussian idea. He looks less at the great reform era, but chronicles in fascinating detail the extravagance and vice of Kaiser Wilhelm II's court, the disintegration of the Prussian ideal in the Weimar Republic, and the movement of some Prussian offi-

cers from admiration of national socialism to military resistance. Despite occasional omissions and small errors (the only building ascribed to Schinkel is an appalling pile of which he was completely innocent, or concessions to Prussianism such as calling the Vistula the Weichsel River, it is well-researched. But easily the most attractive part of the book is the dust jacket, a reproduction of Anton von Werner's painting of the proclamation of the German Empire (and the effective end of old Prussia) in 1871.

The sun, reflected from the glass in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, is re-reflected off the polished black leather boots of the Prussian officers and the equally polished pates of Bismarck and the first German Kaiser. Like Prussia itself, this was second-hand glory rather than a genuine, inwardly produced luminosity.

Harold James is Professor of History at Princeton University. He is the author of several books, including *A German Identity, 1770-1990* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson).

## Chronicles of empire by a monk of Magdalen

Daniel Johnson

### COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE

Volume I: The Carolingian and Ottonian Centuries  
Volume II: The Gregorian Revolution and Beyond

By Karl Leyser

Hambledon Press, £35 each volume

in demographic growth and literary culture under which the political and ecclesiastical dispensations of the early middle ages buckled and collapsed in the later 11th century.

This new European consciousness also manifested itself in relations with societies beyond the Western, or Latin, arena; and Leyser has several essays which address this theme: a case study of the Empress Theophanu, contrasting Western and Eastern Emperors; two papers on the historian and ambassador to Byzantium Liudprand of Cremona; and a brilliant analysis of "Money and Supplies on the First Crusade." The latter also shows Leyser's deep knowledge of the cultural impact of warfare, as do the essays on "Early Medieval Warfare," "Early Medieval Canon Law and the Beginning of Knighthood" and "Warfare in the Western European Middle Ages: The Moral Debate".

His interest in chivalry was in turn part of a wider concern with medieval moves and codified forms of conduct: "Material Kin in Early Medieval Germany" is, despite its daunting title, an invaluable guide to the complexities of inheritance which determined the course of imperial politics. "Ritual, Ceremony and Gesture: Ottonian Germany" applies the methods of anthropology to the customs of an illiterate laity. "The Angevin Kings and the Holy Man" is a memorable portrait of St Hugh of Lincoln, which reveals the political utility of sanctity in an episcopal career under three kings.

Though Leyser was happy to borrow techniques and insights from the social sciences, he was vehement in his conviction that history was and ought to be a "timeless dialogue" — requiring "humanism", "imagination and literary sensibilities". His passionate devotion to the historiography of his favourite subject-matter — explicit in studies here of Nithard, Widukind of Corvey, Thietmar of Merseburg and Liudprand of Cremona, but implicit in his pithy commentaries on other historians throughout these volumes — was an affirmation of a lifelong fidelity to the ideals of his discipline.

He derived these from his own mentor Bruce McFarlane and from the best traditions of German scholarship. Like many émigrés, he embraced British institutions with a quaint but ferocious tenacity. Yet his affection for the medieval Reich was transparent. His insistence that Germany's distinctive social and legal traditions were bound to have long-term political conse-

quences gave an edge to his investigations. In such masterly essays as "The Crisis of Medieval Germany", "The Ottonians and Wessex", "997: The Ottonian Connection", "Gregory VII and the Saxons" and two papers on Frederick Barbarossa, Leyser placed the Reich and its political evolution in a broad and richly documented context.

Thus the life of the Anglo-Saxon princess Edith, who married Otto I, the man destined to restore the empire to its rightful status and to link its fortunes to the German nation, is used by Leyser as a vehicle to discuss the crucial role of this Anglo-Saxon connection in the legitimisation of Ottonian kingship and the Ludovingian dynasty. Edith's personality emerges clearly from the sources, but only through a master who can interpret the most arcane and impersonal evidence.

Likewise a later princess from England: Mathilda, daughter of King Henry I, who became the bride of the Emperor Henry V and, as his widow, was designated by her father to be his successor.

Leyser shows, in his highly original article on "The Anglo-Norman Succession, 1120-1125", that Henry I did not share the assumption of 20th-century historians that the absorption of his kingdom into the German Reich was to be avoided at all costs.

He argues that from the moment that Henry I's son, William, was drowned in the White Ship in 1120, the old king resolved to make his daughter (and her imperial consort) his heir, as a bulwark against usurpers such as William of Clito or Stephen of Mortain — who was indeed to challenge Mathilda successfully for the throne after Henry I's death. Leyser supports his thesis by examining the Emperor Henry V's papers and movements during the years preceding his death in 1125. He shows that Henry V assisted his father-in-law by diverting Louis VI of France away from Normandy, and that he occupied Utrecht to secure his communications with England.

Leyser was always ready to



Karl Leyser: a sketch of 1991 by Peter Greenham

sound a note of caution when less erudite scholars posed "grand designs" and overlooked the essentially dynastic nature of medieval politics. Frederick Barbarossa spent his reign accumulating land for his sons, not creating a state — and in so doing he actually weakened such civil society as existed. He did not initiate the measures used by Angevin or Capetian monarchs to institutionalise their fiscal or judicial powers: Barbarossa was "accustomed to his authority to radiate from his own person".

Leyser's deep knowledge of English history enabled him to grasp the peculiarities of German history better than most of his German peers.

More than any other historian, he emphasises the conjunction of the Gregorian revolution and the Saxon revolt in the 1070s as the defining moment of imperial, papal and hence of European history. The "great conflict between *regnum* and *sacerdotium*" was, he argues, "total", a revolution which knew no restoration, which had its own equivalent of the Communist Manifesto (Humbert of Moyenmoutier's *Adversus simoniacos libri tres*), and which ushered onto the European stage the first religious mass movements.

But it is also Leyser's distinction to have shown why the revolt of the Saxons, which began in 1073 and lasted for several decades without ever being crushed, was the neces-

sary condition for the dynamic impact of Gregory VII's reform. How little the Pope understood of the Wagnerian world of Saxon feudalism Leyser shows very clearly. But the end of imperial dominion over the Church could not have occurred without the Saxon withdrawal of consent from the Emperor Henry IV's rule.

Leyser was not a didactic historian, in the sense of subordinating scholarship to polemical ends; but he found insights into modern predicaments wherever he returned to medieval sources. Apropos of 10th-century England, he remarks: "We tend to think that centralisation, bureaucracy, too much government and taxation are very recent troubles in our polity, quite novel English diseases, contrary to the mainstream of all the best historical traditions. The reverse is true. They are deep-seated and deeply rooted phenomena in English political society, part of its very birth... No Christian kingdom outside Byzantium could be and was as relentlessly taxed as that ruled by Aethelred II and Cnut."

Leyser was hostile to all forms of interference by government in academic affairs, and he was suspicious of any attempt to enlist history in the service of the State. Nazi Germany had taught him all he needed to know about the worship of secular saviours. He entered fully into the spirit of that theocratic outlook on the world which perished with the middle ages. Our history was his religion.

Karl Leyser loved medieval civilisation. It embodied the most profound truths and the most precious achievements he knew. And it was his own life's work to help bring the age of chivalry, the glory of Europe, back into the light.

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St Francis preaching to the birds, c.1247, perhaps the earliest depiction of the subject. From *The Illustrated Chronicles of Matthew Paris* (Alan Sutton, £12.99 pbk)



## Chancery Division

Law Report August 11 1994

Court of Appeal

## Receivers adopted contracts of employment

**In re Ferranti International plc**  
**In re Leyland DAF Ltd**  
 Before Mr Justice Lightman  
 [Judgment July 26]

The word "adopted" in section 44(1)(b) of the Insolvency Act 1986 was to be given the special meaning of "treated as continuing in force". Where, therefore, administrative receivers, appointed before the coming into force of the Insolvency Act 1986, wrote on appointment to employees of the company in administrative receivership to the effect that the receivers contemplated causing the company to continue to pay remuneration in accordance with their contracts of employment but that the receivers did not and would not adopt employment contracts of employees with the company, the receivers had none the less adopted those contracts of employment.

Nothing in section 44, however, prohibited limitation by agreement of an administrative receiver's personal liability for adopted contracts of employment.

In the absence of such limitation, the receiver's liability was co-extensive with that of the company and covered, therefore, all liabilities, wherever incurred, of whatever kind, arising under the adopted contracts.

Mr Justice Lightman so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division on originating applications made pursuant to section 35(1) of the Insolvency Act 1986 of (i) John Andrew Talbot and (ii) Murdoch Lang McKillop, joint administrative receivers of Ferranti International plc and

Leyland DAF Ltd, seeking, *inter alia*, directions whether the applicants had adopted the employment contracts of, in the case of Ferranti (iii) Maureen Grundy and (iv) John Ernest Parry and, in the case of Leyland DAF (v) Ronald Douglas Cudge and (vi) Robert Sumner.

Section 44 of the Insolvency Act 1986 provides: "(1) The administrative receiver of a company ... (b) is personally liable on any contract entered into by him in carrying out his functions (except in so far as the contract otherwise provides) and on any contract of employment adopted by him in the carrying out of those functions ... (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) the administrative receiver is not to be taken to have adopted a contract of employment by reason of anything done or omitted to be done within 14 days after his appointment."

Mr Patrick Elias, QC and Mr Mark Phillips for the applicants; Mr Charles Purdie, QC and Mr David Bean for the respondents.

MR JUSTICE LIGHTMAN said that the applications raised important and far reaching questions on the meaning and effect of section 44(1)(b) of the 1986 Act. The legislation had created the position in order to provide special protection for employees in case of both administrative receiverships and administrations having regard to the lack of protection under the pre-existing law made apparent by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Nicola v Cuts* [1985] BCLC 323.

Section 195 of the Act, the equivalent but not identical provision in respect of administra-

tions, had been considered in *Powdrell v Watson* (The Times March 11, 1994) [1994] 1 CR 395.

That decision had given the legislature occasion for second thoughts on the special protection afforded by the section and whether it had gone too far and had led to the Insolvency Act 1994 which strictly limited that protection in case of contracts adopted on or after March 15, 1994 in respect of both administrators and administrative receivers.

The instant applications did not, however, concern isolated incidents between 1987 and 1994 there had, it seemed, been 27,210 administrative receiverships and 1,172 administrations. An appeal in *Powdrell's* case was to be heard by the House of Lords on December 5, 1994 and it was proposed that, whatever his Lordship decided, the losing party would seek to "test-drive" the Court of Appeal and obtain a hearing before their Lordships simultaneously with *Powdrell*.

As to the facts, the applicants had in the case of employees of each of the companies in question written, following the accepted practice, to employees saying, (a) in the case of Leyland DAF, that the receivers contemplated causing the company to continue to pay remuneration to them in accordance with their contracts of employment but that the receivers did not and would not adopt their contracts of employment with the company and would not assume any personal liability in relation to their present or future employment; and (b), in the case of Ferranti, that the receivers themselves were not and would not

become the employees' employer, that the company would remain their employer and that the receivers had not assumed and would not assume any personal liability in relation to their employment.

The respondents to the applications were individual employees chosen as representatives of different categories of employee in the two companies each with differing sorts of contractual entitlement against their employer.

As to the law, there were three issues.

1 On the meaning of "adopted" and whether, in the instant cases, the receivers had adopted the contracts of employment of the companies' employees.

2 If so, whether the personal liability of the receivers in respect of such contracts was legally excluded and, if so, whether it had been excluded in the instant cases.

3 If there was no exclusion, on the extent of the obligations under the adopted contracts to which personal liability extended.

1 The meaning of adoption. In the cases of receivership, adoption had a special meaning, namely, "treated as continuing in force," see *The Law of Receivers of Companies* (Lightman and Moss (1988) pp 203-204).

The meaning given to the same word in section 19 by the Court of Appeal in *Powdrell* was to that very effect, see *per Lord Justice Dillon* at [1402F] and *Lord Justice Levens* at [1402G].

In those circumstances, there could be no dispute that the contracts in the instant cases had been adopted by the receivers. The respondents to the contrary in the receivers' letters could not resist the legal effect of their actions.

2 Exclusion of liability. Mr Purdie had submitted that the language and policy of the 1986 Act precluded any arrangement between the receiver and employee excluding personal liability, the section specifically limited exclusion of personal liability in case of contracts entered into by him as receiver but did not do so in respect of adopted contracts of employment.

But, his Lordship answered, adoption did not require and would not ordinarily take the form of a contract and a statutory proviso that liability might be excluded by a contractual term would not be appropriate.

However, in many cases it might be possible to make a contract which adopted a contract if it could be argued some limitation on personal liability, his only alternative being to dismiss.

His Lordship could see no reason why Parliament should forbid him to enter into such a contract which might be for the benefit of employees as well as himself. In any event, the receiver could dismiss and re-engage employees on terms excluding liability; nothing prevented that.

The statutory policy was to confer a right on employees out of

which they could not contract but to prevent receivers encouraging expectations of payment and then disappointing them.

His Lordship therefore saw no hint of reason for any statutory prohibition on exclusion of the protection afforded by section 44.

On the question of whether exclusion had been effected, nothing less than a contract would do and it seemed to his Lordship that the court should be slow to infer that the employees had entered into such a contract surrendering their statutory rights, unless it was plain that they had given a full and informed consent.

On that point, his Lordship gratefully adopted the other consideration of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in *James v Associated Tunnelling Co Ltd* [1981] IRLR 477.

Applying what was said there, it was clear beyond question that neither of the types of letter sent in the instant cases was or should reasonably have been understood by the recipient employees as an offer requiring acceptance or rejection. They were nothing more than unilateral declarations of non-liability.

Even had they been offers, since the exclusion of liability of the receiver would have had no immediate practical effect on the employees, it would be totally unrealistic and unjust to treat the continued performance by employees of their contracts of employment as an acceptance of a new contract excluding the statutory incident of personal liability.

Mr Elias had argued for a more relaxed approach: an established practice based on the decision in *Specialised Mouldings Ltd* (unreported but referred to in *Powdrell* at pp 403-404) to the effect that sending letters in terms of the *Leyland* and *Ferranti* letters was sufficient to exclude liability.

His Lordship could only answer that Parliament in the Act, plainly did not intend that liability should be avoided by anything less than new contracts entered into by the receiver. Moreover, the decision in *Specialised Mouldings* could not have been intended by the judge as a precedent (see *Powdrell* at p 404) and was regarded by lawyers as being, at best, one to be treated with caution.

3 Extent of liabilities. While there might be doubt whether Parliament had intended such a result for employees, his Lordship could find no handle within the language of section 44 on which to fasten any limitation and, accordingly, the liability of the receiver was co-extensive with that of the company: it covered all liabilities, whether incurred and of whatever kind under the adopted contract.

Such liability, on the language of the section, attached at and from the date of adoption and was not retrospective to the date of appointment.

Solicitors: Wilde Sapte and Allen & Overy; Rowley Ashworth.

## Refusal of leave to bring proceedings is final

**In re Ewing (No 2)**  
 Before Sir Thomas Bingham, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stuart-Smith and Lord Justice Leggatt  
 [Judgment July 27]

Where a vexatious litigant who was subject to a civil proceedings order was refused leave by the High Court under section 42(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 to institute or continue proceedings, that refusal was final and the Court of Appeal had no jurisdiction to entertain a renewed application for leave.

Applications for judicial review constituted "civil proceedings" for the purposes of section 42 of the 1981 Act and accordingly a person subject to a civil proceedings order under section 42(3) was required to obtain leave under section 42(3) and also leave to move for judicial review.

The Court of Appeal so ruled when declining to entertain applications made by Mr Terence Ewing for leave under section 42(3) of the 1981 Act to institute or continue with proceedings relating to various proceedings in Bow County Court and for leave to move for judicial review of decisions of the London Legal Aid Area Committee. Mr Justice Laws had refused to grant such leave save in respect of one application on which he had granted limited leave.

Mr Ewing in person; Mr Ian Burnett for the Attorney General.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, giving the judgment of the court, said that Mr Ewing acknowledged that section 42(4) precluded an appeal against a decision of the High Court refusing leave but had relied on Order 59, rule 14(3) of the Rules of the Supreme Court to challenge the refusal of leave by making a renewed application to the Court of Appeal.

1993 at Merthyr Tydfil (Judge Martin Stephens, QC) of six years imprisonment for burglary with intent to rape. He was also sentenced to concurrent sentences of two years for indecent assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

Mr Keith Bush, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

MR JUSTICE LONGMORE, giving the judgment of the court, said that there was guidance on the meaning of "violent offence" as defined by section 31(1) in *R v Robinson* [1993] 14 Cr App R (S) 449. That was a case of attempted rape, which was a sexual offence but the Lord Chief Justice had gone

to consider the question whether it was a violent offence and in so doing he had said (at p 452): "In contrast to the definition of sexual offence this is a broad definition which focuses not on classes of offences specified in statutes but on the individual facts of each case. By contrast with section 31(1) this definition does not include psychological harm nor is there any requirement that the physical injury should be serious."

The victim in the present case had suffered scratches to her face, neck, breasts, arms and legs and her boyfriend had been tipped.

Accordingly the trial judge was entitled to pass the sentence that he did and the appeal was dismissed.

It was true that in *Boaler* the majority of the Court of Appeal had construed "legal proceedings" in section 1 of the Venetian Actions Act 1896 as not including criminal proceedings. That lacuna had been made good.

Under the present legislation, the court might make "a civil proceedings order" or "a criminal proceedings order" or an "all proceedings order", the last having the combined effect of the two other orders.

It was clear that the draftsman intended all court proceedings to be comprised under the heading of either civil or criminal proceedings. He had intended "all

proceedings" to be just that, and could not have intended to leave a well defined class of proceedings uncovered.

The court referred to *Waldron* where the Court of Appeal concluded that "civil proceedings" did not cover applications for judicial review in the context of section 139 of the Mental Health Act 1983 so that a patient was not precluded from applying for leave to move for judicial review.

There were strong similarities between the language of section 139 and that of section 42. However, their background and object were so different that there was no reason to conclude that Parliament intended the same result to follow in each case.

In the ordinary case, the court could see no reason why Parliament should not have intended a vexatious litigant seeking judicial review to obtain leave under section 42(3) as well as leave to move.

There was the further point that section 42 conferred the jurisdiction to grant or refuse leave on the High Court. Mr Ewing had counted that section 31(2) of the 1981 Act made any application for judicial review conditional on obtaining the leave of the High Court, and yet, he said, the Court of Appeal entertained renewed applications.

He was right. It did. However, there was no equivalent to section 42(4) in relation to judicial review: the settled practice had been to entertain renewed applications for leave to move under Order 59, rule 14(3).

No comparable procedure had arisen, or, in the court's judgment, should arise in relation to applications under section 42.

The court concluded that it had no jurisdiction.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor.

## Burglary with intent to rape not a sexual offence

1993 at Merthyr Tydfil (Judge Martin Stephens, QC) of six years imprisonment for burglary with intent to rape. He was also sentenced to concurrent sentences of two years for indecent assault and assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

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The victim in the present case had suffered scratches to her face, neck, breasts, arms and legs and her boyfriend had been tipped.

Accordingly the trial judge was entitled to pass the sentence that he did and the appeal was dismissed.

## Psychiatric injury claim to compensation board

**Regina v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte Johnson**  
 Before Lord Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Kay  
 [Judgment July 20]

Where a person suffered psychiatric injury when she found the body of a friend who had died as a result of violent crime, the direct attribution test in paragraph 4 of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (Order 242) did not function according to the same criteria as the reasonable foreseeability test for nervous shock in personal injury cases; both injuries after-effects and causation had to be shown and foreseeability could properly have relevance to whether the evidence established causation.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in quashing the decision of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board of March 26, 1992 not to grant compensation to Margaret Johnson because of psychiatric injuries that she sustained on May 30, 1989 when she encountered the murdered body of a friend.

Paragraph 4 provides: "The board will entertain applications for *ex gratia* payments of compensation in any case where the applicant ... sustained in Great Britain a personal injury directly attributable ... (a) to a crime of violence ..."

Mr Timothy Hewitt for the applicant; Mr Michael Kent for the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

MR JUSTICE KAY said that in *R v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte Parsons* (The Times November 25, 1992) the Court of Appeal agreed with the conclusion made by the board's counsel to the Divisional Court that it was wrong to approach the question of what was "directly attributable" in a nervous shock case on the basis of remoteness determined by reasonable foreseeability.

That decision was not obiter, nor

was it non-binding as *per incuriam* through want of argument; rather it was fully considered and unequivocal.

The court was bound by *Parsons* and it was clear that the board had made an error.

Not all of those discovering bodies which resulted from violent crime would obtain compensation. It had first to be shown that there was an injurious after-effect brought on by the shock amounting to something more than mere shock or distress and emotional upset.

It would also be necessary to establish that the injury was caused by finding the body. Although foreseeability was not the test for entitlement to compensation it could legitimately be in the mind of the board as it had some relevance to causation in a case such as the present.

Lord Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Kay said that the board's decision was not obiter, nor

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while the company of which they were directors was subject to no such liability.

The 1969 Act was and was intended to be a statutory codification of criminal law, not only in regard to employers but a *fortiori* in regard to directors. The employee's remedy against the company subsisted at common law and under the Factories Act 1961 in respect of the course of their employment.

By the Employer's Liability (Compulsory Insurance) General Regulations (SI 1971 No 1117) the amount for which an employer was required by section 1(2) of the present case did no more than involve the employee in economic loss, namely the inability to recover damages. So far as the company was concerned the failure to insure did not provide an effective remedy to the injured workman. He could recover his damages from the assets of the company if there were any; if there were none the absence of insurance did not avail him.

All those considerations, in his Lordship's judgment, tended to establish that the 1969 Act was not intended to create civil liability on the part of the employer. Without the creation of that liability the directors of a corporate employer could not be liable.

In his Lordship's judgment there were some distinguishing features between *Monk v Worby* and the present case and the judge, in holding that certain paragraphs in the statement of claim which asserted that the directors and the company secretary had each committed an offence under section 5 of the Act and that consequently Mr Richardson had suffered "loss in an amount equal to the sum which he would have recovered inclusive of damages, interest and costs against the said company had it been properly

insured" did disclose an cause of action, had fallen into error.

LORD JUSTICE STUART SMITH, agreeing, said that there were a number of features about the 1969 Act, and section 1 and section 5 in particular, which pointed against the view that the directors of an employer were guilty of an offence under section 5 being civil liability.

Section 1 did not impose any civil liability on the employer at the suit of the injured employee. That was because no civil liability was created by section 1 for the benefit of the employee; the liability already existed for breach of the common law duty of care or breach of the statutory duty, for example under the Factories Act. There was no need or purpose in creating any civil liability for failure to insure against those liabilities.

Where civil statutory duty was created where the only penalty prescribed was a criminal one, the activity involved was usually declared unlawful *per se* with a penalty imposed for contravention of that activity, rather than the activity merely being classified as a criminal offence.

Although logically it might be thought that there was no difference between declaring an activity to be unlawful and imposing a criminal penalty, and simply imposing a criminal penalty if the activity was proved, his Lordship did not see why that should not be regarded as some indication of the intention of Parliament.

At common law a director of a corporate employer to whom the duty of organising employer's liability insurance had been delegated could not be liable in negligence to an employee of the company who suffered economic loss through failure to effect insurance. It would be surprising if Parliament had intended to impose an unlimited civil liability on such a director, who might have done no more than overlook the need to renew a policy.

SIR JOHN MEGAW, dissenting, said that the obligation to insure against bodily injury or disease sustained by employees was imposed by Parliament for only one purpose.

That purpose was to give protection to a particular class of individuals, the employees, to eliminate, or at least, to reduce the risk to an injured employee of finding that he was deprived of his financial position of the employer.

His Lordship was confident that it was no part of the purpose or intention of Parliament in enacting the legislation to confer a benefit or protection on the employer.

Failure to perform the obligation required by the 1969 Act of compulsory insurance gave rise to a civil liability.

Solicitors: Hook & Partners, Carvery Island; Robin Thompson & Partners, Ilford.

Even though the Parole Board had adopted the normal minimum period of two years, in the circumstances of the case procedural fairness gave rise to a duty to give reasons. Further, the unexplained decision was in all the circumstances Wednesbury unreasonable [1988] 1 KB 223.

MR JUSTICE STEYN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that there had been exemplary reports about the prisoner's efforts to address his attitude and behavioural problems and the evidence before the board regarding that was all one way.

More important, the local review body had made a recommendation of a one year delay before the next review. The Home Secretary's training guidance on the release of mandatory life sentence prisoners given in a parliamentary written answer of March 31, 1993 (*Report of the Parole Board for 1993*) gave two years as the normal minimum before the next review and that was to be given where a longer or shorter period had been decided upon.

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Where civil statutory duty was created where the only penalty prescribed was a criminal one, the activity involved was usually declared unlawful *per se* with a penalty imposed for contravention of that activity, rather than the activity merely being classified as a criminal offence.

Although logically it might be thought that there was no difference between declaring an activity to be unlawful and imposing a criminal penalty, and simply imposing a criminal penalty if the activity was proved, his Lordship did not see why that should not be regarded as some indication of the intention of Parliament.

At common law a director of a corporate employer to whom the duty of organising employer's liability insurance had been delegated could not be liable in negligence to an employee of the company who suffered economic loss through failure to effect insurance. It would be surprising if Parliament had intended to impose an unlimited civil liability on such a director, who might have done no more than overlook the need to renew a policy.

SIR JOHN MEGAW, dissenting, said that the obligation to insure against bodily injury or disease sustained by employees was imposed by Parliament for only one purpose.

That purpose was to give protection to a particular class of individuals, the employees, to eliminate, or at least, to reduce the risk to an injured employee of finding that he was deprived of his financial position of the employer.

His Lordship was confident that it was no part of the purpose or intention of Parliament in enacting the legislation to confer a benefit or protection on the employer.

Failure to perform the obligation required by the 1969 Act of compulsory insurance gave rise to a civil liability.

Solicitors: Hook & Partners, Carvery Island; Robin Thompson & Partners, Ilford.

Even though the Parole Board had adopted the normal minimum period of two years, in the circumstances of the case procedural fairness gave rise to a duty to give reasons. Further, the unexplained decision was in all the circumstances Wednesbury unreasonable [1988] 1 KB 223.

MR JUSTICE STEYN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that there had been exemplary reports about the prisoner's efforts to address his attitude and behavioural problems and the evidence before the board regarding that was all one way.

More important, the local review body had made a recommendation of a one year delay before the next review. The Home Secretary's training guidance on the release of mandatory life sentence prisoners given in a parliamentary written answer of March 31, 1993 (*Report of the Parole Board for 1993*) gave two years as the normal minimum before the next review and that was to be given where a longer or shorter period had been decided upon.

MR JUSTICE STEYN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that there had been exemplary reports about the prisoner's efforts to address his attitude and behavioural problems and the evidence before the board regarding that was all one way.

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## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a batsman in a batting stance. The batsman is wearing a helmet, a light-colored shirt, and leg pads. He is holding a bat and is in a ready position. In the background, a set of stumps is visible. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

**Gary Kirsten, the South Africans opener, flashes at Paul Newman and is caught behind yesterday**

**BY OUR SPORTS STAFF**

**THE** experience of Aravinda de Silva proved invaluable to Sri Lanka in Colombo yesterday after they had seemed doomed to follow on in the first Test against Pakistan.

When Ranatunga, the Sri Lankan captain, was dismissed by the leg spinner, Mushtaq Ahmed, his side were 60 for four in reply to 390 and in serious trouble. Mushtaq, having claimed three wickets for 20 in eight overs, looked capable of running through the team.

However, when he was struck down by cramp and dehydration and had to leave the field, de Silva and Tillekeratne built an unbeaten partnership of 92, enabling Sri Lanka to finish the day more happily placed at 152 for 5.

After Pakistan had resumed at 297 for six. Inzamam and Wasim Akram

added a further 48 before Wasim was caught at long-off. The elegant Inzamam looked set for a third Test century, but, when he had reached 81, he failed to keep down a ball from Dharmasena and Tillakeraime picked up a smart catch at short-leg.

**PAKISTAN: First Innings**

Saeed Anwar c Jayasuriya	94
b Warne	41
Aamir Sohail b Dharmasena	41
Asif Mubeen c Dissanayake	

b Dharmaasana	44
*Salim Malik c Tikekotinga	
b Dharmaasana	1
Basit Ali Iqbal b Wamawasa	27
Izzatnawaz-ul-Haq c Tikekotinga	
b Dharmaasana	81
f Rashid Latif c Desanayake	
b Muralikrishnan	0
Wasim Akram c Jayasuriya	
b Dharmaasana	57
Aqam Raza c Tikekotinga b Wamawasa	25
Mushtaq Ahmed not out	5
Waseem Akram c Jayasuriya b Dharmaasana	2

WICKET TOTALS: 1-65, 2-180, 3-181, 4-221, 5-247, 6-260, 7-345, 8-354, 9-387.

strike a few good blows before Dharmasena, with his offcutters, wrapped up the innings to finish with the impressive figures of six for 99 from 45.2 overs, his best return in Test cricket.

Wasim Akram made the breakthrough when Sri Lanka began their reply.

**BOWLING:** Wickremasinghe 12-0-59-0; Gunasingha 4-1-24-0; Chamara 45.2-13-99-6; Muralidharan 30-5-123-1; Wanawansa 28-5-63-3; de Silva 1-0-5-0.

**SRI LANKA:** First Innings

RS Mohamadz c Mushaq	21
ST Jayasingha c Amir b Wasim Akram	8
AP Guruntha c Rashid b Mushaq	11
P A de Silva not out	74
*A Ranasingha c and b Mushaq	9
HP Tikaram not out	26
Extras (p 1, b 2)	3
<b>Total (4 wids, 50 overs)</b>	<b>162</b>
1P B Deserasingha, G P Wickramasingha,	
M Muralitharan, HDB K Charnsena and K	
P J Warnaswera to bat.	

**Umpires:** K T Francis and I T Robinson.

Jayasuriya edging to third slip, but it was Mushtaq who, in consecutive overs just before tea, put Pakistan on top. Mahanama, who recently had a knee operation in Australia, was bowled round his legs trying to sweep and Gurusinha, who had never looked comfortable against either pace or spin, was caught behind.

Ranatunga followed shortly after tea, but with Mushtaq forced out of the attack, de Silva and Tillekeratne began a recovery.

The diminutive de Silva

lived up to his reputation as a powerful striker when he cracked successive balls from Wasim Akram for four, two of 12 boundaries he has so far hit in an innings of 74, his thirteenth score of 50 or better in Test cricket.

Waqar Younis could get nothing out of the pitch and conceded 64 runs in his 12 overs.

Moments earlier, Myles was responsible for one of the highlights of an otherwise dull day when he ran out Jonny Rhodes with a flat throw from the boundary.

Cullinan called Rhodes for what looked like an easy third but Myles's pinpoint return caught him a yard and a half short of the crease.

SOUTH AFRICANS		
A C Hudson c Grehern b Arnold	13	
G Kirsten c Humphries b Newman	1	
W J Cronje c Humphries b Arnold	47	
*K C Wessels c Evans b Newman	18	
O J Cullinan c Myles b Scriven	68	
J N Rhodes run out	15	
P N Kirsten b Scriven	8	

16 G F J Liebenberg not out 5  
P L Symcox not out 5  
Extras (to 5, nb 8) 13  
Total (7 wids, 58 overs) 185  
T G Sheel and R P Snell to bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-17, 3-42, 4-118,  
5-154, 6-164, 7-183.  
BOWLING: Newman 15-2-40-2, Arnold  
21-6-43-2, Graham 12-3-38-0, Schwan 6-2-  
27-2, Bullen 4-0-30-0, Myles 1-0-2-0.

**MINOR COUNTIES:** R J Evans, S J Deen, J R Wileman, \*I Cookbein, S D Myles, T J A Schwen, C K Bullen, TM Humphries, P J Newman, K A Arnold and P C Graham.  
Umpires: O J Hayward and M K Reed.

Cup

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.

1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 26

1. *Phragmites* (common)

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
1	Willcox XI (Ian Wilcox)	15.75
2	Singapore XI (David Neal H Delbridge)	15.610
3	Los of Points XI (M S M McGregor)	15.600
4	Chapelshire XI (Mr A J Hodgson)	15.500
5	De Bounce Four XI (S Hallbrook)	15.492
6	Barnet XI (Mr J H Chappell)	15.488
7	Kurz No 14 (Neil Kurz)	15.380
8	Holstenhire CC CC (Anthony Salt)	15.356
9	Brownlie Motion (David Mercer)	15.329
10	Gloucestershire XI (Mr J H Chappell)	15.328
11	Riches Hart (Mark Thompson)	15.314
12	Cowabunga-16 (Mr Christopher O J Walker)	15.304
13	Slour Star (Michael Slour)	15.303
14	Gloucestershire XI (Mr J H Chappell)	15.296
15	Harrington Arms (Andrew Dobby)	15.236
16	Shropshire B (Den Field)	15.232
17	David Mervin XI (David Mervin)	15.228
18	Worcestershire XI (J. Howe)	15.221
19	Beamsbridge XI (Ben Samuels)	15.180
20	Brindley Sea Eye (M Knight)	15.175
21	Leeds XI (Mr J H Chappell)	15.172
22	Super Stars (Mr John Ben Smith)	15.132
23	Nathan & Jordan CC (Graeme Cernell)	15.142
24	Howe Champions (David Barker)	15.141

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
25	Wendover (Mike Andy Hubbard)	13.12
26	CC (M J E Griffin)	13.12
28	Lewis (Col) (Dermun Hudson)	13.12
29	Flowers (Adam) (Mrs H Gatenby)	13.06
30	East Bedfordshire (Alan McCarty)	13.06
31	Worcester (Mr W R Smith)	13.06
32	Kurz No 18 (Neil Kurz)	13.08
33	The Ethiopians (Iain Cook)	13.07
34	Love Not Hate (John Ramsley)	13.07
35	Widened XI (Theodore X)	13.07
36	Summer Palace (Mr Eddie Hewitt)	13.05
37	Playup (Mr K Achterley)	13.04
38	Bank (R Chapman)	13.04
39	Wincry (Mr J J Francis)	13.04
40	Eas Expositives (Edward MacLaren)	13.04
41	Bilco Wonders 2 (Stephen A Sinton)	13.03
42	The Wonders (Mr J J Francis)	13.03
43	Hobby Long Hops (S J House)	13.02
44	Glee Trailists (Kevin Peacock)	13.02
45	Harlequins (F G Perry)	13.02
46	Worcester (Mr W R Smith)	13.02
47	Norths (M J Cullend)	13.01
48	Norshire (N M Mackay)	13.01
49	Charnphire (Mr A Heppell)	13.01

Pos	Team	Player's Name	Points
50	York	Kevin Cravens (Katie MacLaren)	13.00
51	The Glengers	Dwight Atkinson	13.00
52	Gold Diggers Of 33 (E.A. Bowsher)		13.00
54	New Lancashire (Nick Bland)		13.00
55	Houses Of 14 (Paul)		12.98
56	Banlicks Banishes (Philip Edman)		12.98
57	The Run Inn 10 (Simon Taylor)		12.98
58	Bowled Bingle 0 (Mr Ian Cairns)		12.98
59	Academy Road (Mr John)		12.98
60	What No Gower (Mr Justin Latham)		12.97
61	Murphy Manserv (Chris Murphy)		12.97
62	M P 20 (Mr M Potts)		12.97
63	The Last Word (Chris)		12.97
64	Hermiston (Roger J Hermiston)		12.97
65	Noonans Not Out (Martin John Royce)		12.97
66	Top Hole 10 (J M Robertson)		12.97
67	Colours Of (David)		12.97
68	Serlin's 10 (Mr James Serlin)		12.96
69	The Kings Men (Mike Atkin)		12.96
70	Dave's Ravens (David Winton)		12.96
71	Aunty Anne's Pound (Mr)		12.96
72	The Spin Doctors (Stephen Scott)		12.93
73	Widowshire (Mr R & Cave)		12.93
74	Weekdays 2nd 10 (Will MacLaren)		12.82

Pos	Team (Player's name)	
76	Duchess Of Lowland (Linda Watkins)	12.5
77	Ble C (Mr S Spencer)	12.5
78	Champerishire (John Watts)	12.5
79	Hil And Nipps (Richard Davies)	12.5
80	Lawrence's (Thomas Jones)	12.5
81	Nordfolk Hivites (I R Nelson)	12.5
82	Final Selection (Ben Colleton)	12.5
83	Winton Wanderers (Matthew Perry)	12.5
84	Norfolk (J D Davies)	12.5
85	Trousters Flint X (J O Taylor Fifth)	12.5
86	Sussex Googler (K D Hazelden)	12.5
87	Barmes's Pubblim (Liam Roberts)	12.5
88	Walsingham (Tim Davies)	12.5
89	Park Azard Cll (Mr S Mohammed)	12.5
90	Thames X (Stefan Thomas)	12.5
91	Getts Camdore (Mr David R Roberts)	12.5
92	Warrington (Mr J D Davies)	12.5
93	Eastwoods X (Stephen Eastwood)	12.5
94	Nich's Pirates (N O Dunsan)	12.5
95	The Assassins (Mr W J Brand)	12.5
96	Walsingham (Mr J D Davies)	12.5
97	Grub's 2nd X (Mr L B Baker)	12.5
98	Auburnshire (Anthony Knowles)	12.5
99	Fort Six All Out (Dennis Dawes)	12.5
100		

Batting				
Qualifiers: 8 completed innings				
		M	NO	Runs
1	B C Lars (Warrickdale)	11	19	2 1805
2	G A Good (Easing)	13	22	2 1478
3	M W Gelling (Middebury)	14	21	2 1306
4	N K Kriston (South Africa)	7	11	4 471
5	S J Rhodde (Worcestershire)	10	20	2 677
6	G K Johnston (South Africa)	8	13	2 692
7	C J Grew (Easing)	13	22	2 645
8	G P Thorne (Gurney)	12	19	2 596
9	B M McMillan (South Africa)	7	6	2 248
10	N K Kriston (South Africa)	13	22	2 1038
11	C L Hopker (Kent)	12	23	3 1284
12	D J Blackett (Gurney)	12	22	0 1026
13	A J Pritchard (Gurney)	12	22	0 493
14	A J Stewart (Gurney)	7	12	19 3 655
15	A N Heymans (Somerset)	13	22	4 959
16	C J Gurney (Gurney)	8	8	1 532
17	C J Holmes (Gurney)	8	10	2 415
18	N H Frothingham (Lancashire)	8	15	1 723

\* denotes not out

Bowling				
Qualifiers: 20 wickets				
		O	M	R

Age	100	50
105.17	8	3
70.36	6	2
60.64	4	6
67.26	2	1
61.54	1	3
60.16	2	4
59.63	2	1
58.62	2	6
58.00	2	2
55.66	1	8
55.62	4	4
54.52	6	4
54.22	3	3
53.43	3	6
53.27	2	6
52.00	2	4
51.87	2	1
51.64	3	

Scores in brackets relate to the Third Innings game, which started on June 29; others relate to the season-long game. Figures include all matches completed by August 8.						
Player (No)	Runs	Wkts	Total	Inp		
<b>Batsmen (001-113)</b>						
C J Adams (001)	846 (242)	0 (0)	846 (242)	N		
J C Adams (002)	826 (214)	19 (4)	1206 (294)	N		
G F Archer (003)	570 (201)	0 (0)	570 (201)	N		
A Barnett (004)	107 (0)	0 (0)	107 (0)	N		
M A Atherton (005)	691 (312)	0 (0)	691 (312)	N		
C W A Athey (006)	904 (236)	1 (0)	904 (236)	N		
R Bailey (007)	731 (299)	6 (3)	843 (356)	N		
A Barratt (008)	389 (64)	0 (0)	389 (64)	N		
M R Benson (009)	708 (372)	0 (0)	708 (372)	N		
D J Bicknell (010)	1036 (495)	0 (0)	1036 (495)	N		
A C Brown (011)	486 (33)	0 (0)	486 (33)	N		
P D Bowler (012)	347 (55)	0 (0)	347 (55)	N		
N E Broad (013)	933 (221)	0 (0)	933 (221)	N		
C Broad (014)	486 (33)	0 (0)	486 (33)	N		
A C Brown (015)	862 (403)	0 (0)	862 (403)	N		
J D Blythe (016)	960 (227)	2 (2)	1000 (267)	N		
O J Carr (017)	766 (253)	0 (0)	766 (253)	N		
A C Cotes (018)	303 (478)	0 (0)	303 (478)	N		
G R Cowdrey (019)	363 (204)	0 (0)	363 (204)	N		
R M F Cox (020)	114 (57)	0 (0)	114 (57)	N		

Player (No)	Runs	Wickets	Total	In
J E Morris (77)	900	11	920	111
R S M Morris (772)	896	(115)	896	(115)
M J Smith (772)	896	(115)	896	(115)
M C J Nicholas (774)	884	(482)	884	(482)
T J G O'Grady (775)	826	309	826	309
P R Pollard (778)	836	(142)	836	(142)
D L Parnley (777)	814	(414)	814	(414)
P R Pollard (778)	836	(142)	836	(142)
P J Pritchard (779)	488	0	488	0
P J Pritchard (779)	488	0	488	0
J D Rastie (781)	87	(60)	87	(60)
P B Richardson (782)	51	(244)	51	(244)
P B Richardson (782)	51	(244)	51	(244)
R T Robinson (783)	94	0	94	0
R T Robinson (783)	94	0	94	0
A S Robins (785)	811	(423)	811	(423)
A S Robins (785)	811	(423)	811	(423)
M J Smith (772)	896	(115)	896	(115)
A C H Seymour (789)	179	(65)	179	(65)
N Sheild (790)	326	(35)	326	(35)
N Sheild (790)	326	(35)	326	(35)
R Smith (791)	745	(1732)	745	(1732)
R Smith (791)	745	(1732)	745	(1732)
I A Smith (792)	0	0	0	0
R A Smith (792)	917	(315)	917	(315)
M J Smith (772)	896	(115)	896	(115)
A W Smith (794)	428	(124)	428	(124)
O M Smith (795)	244	0	244	0
M F Speight (795)	745	21	745	21
Sumner (797)	955	247	955	247
N R Taylor (798)	758	(336)	758	(336)

Player (No)	Runs	Wkts	Total	tr
N M Smith (146)	318	156	475	129
P A Smith (147)	348	57	405	68
C M Tait (148)	76	17	93	15
F O Stephenson (149)	646	224	870	227
J P Stephenson (150)	480	205	685	16
C M Tait (151)	184	5	189	5
W Weatherill (152)	135	30	165	44
M Wattkinson (153)	639	126	765	19
V J Wells (154)	618	20	638	33
W Weatherill (155)	665	23	688	13
C H Wells (156)	635	177	812	133

**Wicketkeepers (157-176)**

A R Brown (157)	508	223	731	189
N M Smith (158)	359	161	520	131
K R Byrne (159)	571	133	704	17
N O Burns (160)	0	0	0	0
C P Meillon (161)	0	0	0	0
M Vorkless (162)	359	113	472	115
G K Hagg (163)	310	73	383	61
W J Kersey (164)	93	14	107	33
M Vorkless (165)	454	15	469	104
S A Marsh (166)	550	139	689	171
C P Meillon (167)	240	63	303	77
S A Marsh (168)	550	139	689	171
C P Meillon (169)	240	63	303	77
K J Nixon (170)	681	242	923	154
P A Smith (171)	325	47	372	93

Player (No)	Runs	Wickets	Total
P.W. Jones (219)	274 (144)	34 (16)	954 (446)
M. Jean-Jacques (218)	30 (30)	5 (5)	130 (130)
R.I. Jones (220)	245 (123)	38 (15)	985 (323)
M.S. Kossoroff (221)	250 (111)	38 (11)	1010 (330)
N.M. Kendrick (222)	0 (0)	0 (0)	160 (8)
O.R. Lee (223)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (10)
A.D. Macdonald (224)	12 (12)	2 (2)	708 (332)
E.C. Malcolm (225)	48 (18)	43 (18)	908 (376)
N.A. McElderry (227)	216 (114)	14 (4)	498 (184)
P.M. McElderry (228)	127 (64)	12 (4)	487 (176)
R.I. Maru (229)	127 (40)	12 (4)	387 (120)
D.J. Mullins (230)	242 (108)	51 (19)	1282 (466)
H. Morrison (231)	0 (0)	2 (2)	40 (4)
A.D. Mulvey (232)	74 (44)	30 (15)	344 (154)
A.J. Murray (233)	56 (15)	62 (32)	1306 (536)
J.A. Murphy (234)	10 (0)	2 (2)	50 (10)
R. Nair (235)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (5)
G. Parsons (236)	338 (167)	30 (11)	970 (378)
M.M. Patel (237)	225 (117)	74 (22)	1305 (577)
R.B. Patten (238)	162 (80)	30 (15)	344 (154)
A. Penberthy (239)	488 (194)	27 (8)	1008 (344)
R.S. Perrett (240)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
R. Pike (241)	227 (88)	48 (14)	748 (308)
A.C.S. Poon (242)	152 (65)	30 (15)	470 (170)
A.C.R. Poon (243)	156 (51)	29 (7)	739 (191)
W. Redford (244)	107 (30)	27 (8)	487 (150)
A.R. Roberts (245)	163 (65)	27 (10)	447 (165)
M.A. Robinson (246)	32 (10)	22 (10)	472 (210)

2	G A Walsh (Glasgowshire)	403.2	97	1231	73
3	E B Humphreys (Sussex)	470.4	113	1286	68
4	A A Collier (Kent)	481.4	43	500	23
5	P O Stephens (Sussex)	377.1	86	1036	63
6	A G Gifford (Kent)	181.0	102	1127	84
7	S R Lupton (Worcestershire)	374.1	97	1094	64
8	T A Munton (Worcestershire)	530.4	130	1371	61
9	J A Lister (Sussex)	217.5	81	730	30
10	M J McCague (Kent)	204.5	87	111	32
11	M M Patel (Kent)	627.3	184	1639	74
12	C Wiles (Northants)	238.2	33	701	33
13	P S De Villiers (South Africa)	333.3	90	759	32
14	M W Black (Somerset)	256.1	61	781	34
15	M A Albrow (Northamptonshire)	256.1	61	781	34
16	G R Latham (Kent)	226.4	73	494	21
17	C K Lewis (Northants)	226.2	44	472	20

☐ Source: TC20/PSA Cricket Record

8.96	7.42	7	5	1	8	1
8.82	6.27	7	5	1	8	1
8.73	7.83	1	8	2	2	2
8.54	8.50	1	8	2	2	2
8.87	7.47	1	8	2	2	2
8.67	5.33	3	5	5	6	0
9.11	7.62	1	8	2	2	2
9.12	5.60	3	5	5	6	0
9.21	6.00	1	8	2	2	2
9.41	8.06	1	8	2	2	2
9.33	5.40	1	8	2	2	2
9.43	6.07	1	8	2	2	2
9.28	6.51	2	2	2	3	3
9.43	7.71	1	8	2	2	2
9.32	5.24	1	8	2	2	2
9.60	8.46	1	8	2	2	2
9.71	6.86	1	8	2	2	2

S J Burns (222)	709	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	709	327	N
J A Daly (024)	289	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	123	N
N A Desautel (025)	154	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	127	N
J A Dwyer (026)	332	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	157	N
H F Farrow (027)	723	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	673	N
N A Fallon (028)	445	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	80	N
N A Feltz (029)	334	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	155	N
N A Feltz (030)	332	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	155	N
G Fowler (031)	227	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	167	N
J E R Galikan (032)	816	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	286	N
J M Gattino (033)	1308	619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1308	619	N
J A Gaudin (034)	1477	1027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1477	1027	N
A P Grayson (035)	951	2231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	2231	N
K Greenfield (036)	650	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	10	N
J W Heat (037)	659	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	321	N
J A Hagan (038)	859	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	859	135	N
R J Harden (039)	814	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	814	462	N
A N Hayhurst (040)	959	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	403	N
D Hinkley (041)	945	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	945	411	N
S J Hines (042)	1102	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1102	505	N
S G Hynes (043)	242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	N
G D Johnson (044)	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	N
A J Holcombe (045)	135	79	20	12	0	0	0	0	0	952	135	N
A J Holcombe (046)	853	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	79	N
S Hutton (047)	439	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	103	N
R C Hunt (048)	767	937	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	523	N
S P James (049)	703	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	74	N
M J Johnson (050)	365	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	10	N
M J Johnson (051)	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	N
S A Keitt (052)	147	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	343	N
N V Kellen (053)	574	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	240	N
A J Lamm (054)	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	N
N W Lamm (055)	930	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1103	435	N
W Larrick (056)	1043	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	930	212	N
D A Leathers (057)	671	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	771	356	N
N A Leathers (058)	671	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	349	N
J B Lewis (059)	676	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	203	N
G D Lloyd (060)	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0	N
N J Long (061)	106	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	87	N
J C Longley (062)	472	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	17	N
M R Longley (063)	909	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	909	280	N
M A Lyons (064)	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	N
M P Maynard (065)	474	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	250	N</

[illegible]

R J Russell (173)	9	0	1	0	29	29
R C Rottland (174)	799	303	45	16	1699	1623
R W Scott (175)	587	232	38	12	1377	1326
R J Tume (176)	48	176	44	22	1297	1519

J A Afford (177)	24	6	36	7	744	1149
C E L Ambrose (178)	154	26	54	27	1234	1579
S J W Andrew (179)	23	15	7	5	163	1111
A M Bannington (180)	0	0	1	15	20	280
A B Bannister (181)	14	1	1	1	1	1
A B Barnett (182)	14	0	10	0	214	0
S R Barwick (183)	19	16	27	26	569	516
A B Barr (184)	2	7	2	6	167	0
J B Batty (185)	29	1	0	0	0	0
J E Benjamin (186)	117	30	66	19	1487	1430
W K M Benjamin (187)	231	72	24	12	711	312
P J Berry (188)	3	0	0	0	0	0
A B Biles (189)	35	9	0	0	37	3
J R Bishop (190)	0	0	0	0	0	0
J Bolding (191)	46	34	0	0	126	34
M Broadbent (192)	8	13	4	0	26	0
A B Brown (193)	134	55	5	5	126	126
M B Butcher (194)	254	0	14	0	544	0
A R Cadcock (195)	153	117	34	21	833	637
J H Chiles (196)	85	79	35	116	721	739
A B Chiles (197)	1	0	0	0	0	0
N B G Cook (198)	63	33	14	6	365	132
K Cooper (199)	84	62	38	20	844	1653
A C Cottrell (200)	2	0	0	0	0	0
A G Cresswell (201)	62	63	22	442	66	0
R P Davis (202)	11	248	12	29	351	689
M A Eather (203)	405	268	28	28	926	1663
A E Edwards (204)	1	0	0	0	0	0
M G Field-Buss (205)	72	23	12	12	312	28
D P J Flett (206)	5	0	1	0	25	0
M J Foster (207)	159	653	3	0	218	637
A G Fox (208)	567	23	1	0	1	0
O D Gibson (209)	597	389	38	122	1557	750
E S H Gidings (210)	47	14	37	12	787	254
D Gough (211)	238	24	38	11	986	244
A G Gough (212)	1	0	0	0	0	0
F A Griffin (213)	123	0	8	0	283	0
D W Hilditch (214)	134	46	36	10	853	824
E E Himmings (215)	53	11	20	0	534	114
A B Hogg (216)	1	0	0	0	0	0
M C Ho (217)	11	30	0	0	714	11

RJ Smith (248)	36	(4)	24	(1)	506	(23)
AG Smead (250)	42	(9)	4	(0)	122	(2)
CS Smith (250)	41	(0)	24	(3)	526	(23)
DJ Spencer (251)	46	(0)	10	(0)	246	(9)
DR Stamp (252)	138	(65)	39	(16)	973	(43)
WJ Starnes (252)	103	(47)	43	(14)	863	(39)
PJ Taylor (254)	58	(0)	31	(7)	676	(31)
ST Thomas (255)	15	(0)	3	(0)	76	(3)
MJ Thumshel (256)	38	(3)	16	(1)	359	(16)
WJ Tice (257)	2	(0)	1	(0)	22	(0)
HJ Tump (258)	74	(15)	20	(17)	574	(26)
PCR Turnell (259)	14	(18)	18	(18)	374	(17)
WJ Udd (260)	14	(1)	52	(25)	1855	(87)
WJ Udd (261)	336	(137)	17	(9)	549	(25)
MJ Van Troest (262)	62	(26)	24	(13)	542	(24)
CA Walsh (263)	233	(166)	73	(28)	1683	(80)
WJ Waters (264)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
WJ Weaver (265)	13	(4)	13	(4)	334	(10)
SL Wetkin (266)	86	(20)	38	(14)	840	(30)
NR Williams (267)	111	(0)	20	(0)	511	(10)
J Wood (268)	119	(58)	31	(9)	733	(32)
G Ylstra (269)	518	(128)	39	(7)	783	(29)

### New players

M Acharuddin (301)	(190)	(0)	(0)	(190)
S C Lora (302)	(380)	(0)	(0)	(380)
M Saville (303)	(302)	(0)	(0)	(302)
WJ Wood (304)	(157)	(0)	(0)	(157)
Y P Clark (305)	(7)	(1)	(2)	(27)
SJ Bees (306)	(117)	(13)	(3)	(177)
J E Brinkley (307)	(116)	(0)	(0)	(116)
C E W. G. (308)	(21)	(0)	(0)	(21)
T Edwards (309)	(21)	(0)	(0)	(21)
PN Sargant (310)	(56)	(0)	(0)	(56)
BT J. Dornan (311)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)
C E W. Silverwood (312)	(56)	(11)	(2)	(77)

☐ One point is awarded for each catch, 20 points for each wicket. Wickets include catches and stumpings by the batsman's own keepers, but not catches by fielders.

The final column indicates whether a player is injured and has been officially declared inactive for the rest of the season by the *Times* First Class X judging panel (N = no, Y = yes). Short-term injuries and absences are not counted.

☐ Source: GOSBPA Cricket Record

reindeer, from the Latin *taranthus* the name is supposed to be the reindeer. Also identified because its descriptions say so much: "T. Topeze, a Tarandae tripping, Rubeus, or Tarandus is a beastie in bodye like a great like to an harte, and hornes full of branches"

**PHORMIUM**

(c) An evergreen plant of the genus so called family Liliaceae, native to New Zealand, an long, tough leaves in tufts at the base and small red or yellow flowers, from the Greek *phos* or basket, in reference to the use made of the

**QUM**

(d) The name of a city in northwestern Iran, attributively to designate a type of rug prod-

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EVENING FROM 8PM TO 12AM

20 - 24 hrs

RACELINE



## Soft going weakens Britain's Deauville challenge

By Our French RACING CORRESPONDENT

THE prospect of soft ground at Deauville threatens to blunt the British challenge for the Prix de Haras du Fremaye-Buffard Jacques le Marois at the seaside track on Sunday.

Eight from Britain are among the 15 acceptors for the group one race, but heavy rain has cast doubt on the participation of the fancied Barathia and Grand Lodge. The going was described yesterday as "very soft" with a forecast of more unsettled weather.

"There probably won't be a decision on Barathia until Friday," trainer's wife Sara Cumani said yesterday. "He is an intended runner but we don't want to race him on soft ground."

Grand Lodge put up his worst display on heavy ground in the Irish 2000 Guineas, in which he was beaten nearly 20 lengths by Turlie Island. Leslie Howard, owner and trainer, said: "The rain has almost certainly finished his chances of running."

Grand Lodge holds an alternative engagement in next week's Juddmonte International at York, but Turlie Island was confirmed a definite runner by his trainer, Peter Chapple-Hyam. "He was always going to go as long as he got the cut in the ground he relishes," Chapple-Hyam said.

William Hill has said that East of The Moon is a 4-1 joint favourite, with Turlie Island and Sri Paradise sharing a 4-1 quote.

Leslie Pigott rides Bill Elsey's Limpac West in the £13,750 Prix de Reims at Deauville today. They face a stiff task, however, against Andre Fabre's unbeaten Richard Of York.



Count Goess-Saurau, right, with members of the Marlborough Cup committee at one of the 20 fences which the runners must negotiate

## Cup aims to court wide audience

By RICHARD EVANS RACING CORRESPONDENT

A CONTEST which aims to bring together horse and rider from National Hunt racing, three-day eventing and the point-to-point circuit is to be staged next May on a purpose-built racecourse in the heart of Wiltshire.

The Marlborough Cup, with total prize money of £20,000, is the brainchild of Count Konrad Goess-Saurau, 42, who farms 3,500 acres at Rockley, near Marlborough, where the remarkable contest will be staged.

The three-mile race will be run on a 100-acre gallop adjacent to the Barbury Castle point-to-point course, which will be used as a warm-up before the main event.

Count Goess-Saurau, right, with members of the Marlborough Cup committee at one of the 20 fences which the runners must negotiate

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**THUNDER**  
2.10 Fairways On Target, 2.40 Conic Hill, 3.10 Break The Rules, 3.40 Proud Brigadier, 4.10 Double Glow, 4.40 Ninety-Five.

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 2.40 Bay Queen, 4.10 THICK AS THIEVES (nap).

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM  
DRAW: 5F, HIGH NUMBERS BEST

**2.10 TOLL GAVEL SELLING STAKES**  
(£2,785; 2m 35y) (11 runners)

1 (1) 5150 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5151 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5152 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5153 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5154 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5155 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5156 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5157 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5158 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5159 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11 (11) 5160 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

2.40 HOLDENESS PONY CLUB HANDICAP  
(£4,826; 1m 11/20y) (5 runners)

1 (1) 5161 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5162 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5163 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5164 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5165 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**3.10 KINGSWOOD NURSERY HANDICAP**  
(£2,470; 2m 3/4y) (11 runners)

1 (1) 5166 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5167 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5168 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5169 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5170 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5171 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5172 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5173 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5174 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5175 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11 (11) 5176 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**3.40 EAST RIDING YEDMANRY CHALLENGE**  
TROPHY AMATEURS HANDICAP (£2,843; 7f 10y) (11 runners)

1 (1) 5177 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5178 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5179 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5180 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5181 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5182 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5183 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5184 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5185 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5186 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11 (11) 5187 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**4.10 ST JOHN AMBULANCE CLAIMING STAKES**  
(£2,910; 2m 1/2y) (12 runners)

1 (1) 5188 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5189 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5190 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5191 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5192 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5193 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5194 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5195 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5196 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5197 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11 (11) 5198 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
12 (12) 5199 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**4.40 EBF ROUTH MAIDEN STAKES**  
(£2,470; 2m 1/2y) (13 runners)

1 (1) 5200 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5201 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5202 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5203 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5204 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5205 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5206 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5207 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5208 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5209 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11 (11) 5210 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
12 (12) 5211 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
13 (13) 5212 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**COURSE SPECIALISTS**

TRAINERS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%  
JOCKEYS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%  
OWNERS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%

**3.50 LAVIS MEDICAL SYSTEMS NOVICES CHASE**  
(£2,395; 2m 5/8y) (4 runners)

1 (1) 5213 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5214 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5215 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5216 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

GOING: GOOD TO SOFT (SOFT IN PLACES)  
DRAW: 5F, HIGH NUMBERS BEST

**2.20 PARTYFARE OF HONITON JUVENILE**  
NOVICES HURDLE (£1,819; 2m 10y) (10 runners)

1 (1) 5217 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5218 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5219 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5220 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5221 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5222 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5223 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5224 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5225 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5226 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**2.50 PARTYFARE OF HONITON HANDICAP**  
CHASE (£2,731; 3m 2 1/4y) (5 runners)

1 (1) 5227 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5228 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5229 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5230 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5231 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**3.20 BELL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE**  
(£1,819; 2m 10y) (9 runners)

1 (1) 5232 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5233 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5234 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5235 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5236 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5237 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5238 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5239 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5240 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**COURSE SPECIALISTS**

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OWNERS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%

**4.20 PARTYFARE OF HONITON JUVENILE**  
HURDLE (£1,819; 2m 10y) (10 runners)

1 (1) 5241 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5242 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5243 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5244 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5245 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5246 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5247 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5248 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5249 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5250 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**4.50 CAIRNGORM HANDICAP HURDLE**  
(£2,335; 2m 10y) (4 runners)

1 (1) 5251 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5252 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5253 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5254 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

**COURSE SPECIALISTS**

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JOCKEYS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%  
OWNERS: 15 winners from 45 runners, 33%

**4.50 CAIRNGORM HANDICAP HURDLE**  
(£2,335; 2m 10y) (4 runners)

1 (1) 5255 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5256 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5257 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5258 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

GOING: GOOD TO SOFT (SOFT IN PLACES)  
DRAW: 5F, HIGH NUMBERS BEST

**4.20 PARTYFARE OF HONITON JUVENILE**  
HURDLE (£1,819; 2m 10y) (10 runners)

1 (1) 5259 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2 (2) 5260 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3 (3) 5261 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4 (4) 5262 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5 (5) 5263 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6 (6) 5264 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
7 (7) 5265 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8 (8) 5266 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9 (9) 5267 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10 (10) 5268 HANOVER 10 (B) J. P. Jones 4-10 M. Deane 10/1

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Nap: GREAT HALL  
(2.30 Salisbury)  
Next best: Java Queen  
(3.40 Beverley)

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Salisbury  
Going: good  
2.00 (m 21y) 1. CAPTAIN'S DAY (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
2.10 (m 21y) 2. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
3.20 (m 21y) 3. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
4.30 (m 21y) 4. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
5.40 (m 21y) 5. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
6.50 (m 21y) 6. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
8.00 (m 21y) 7. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
9.10 (m 21y) 8. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
10.20 (m 21y) 9. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
11.30 (m 21y) 10. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
12.40 (m 21y) 11. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
13.50 (m 21y) 12. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
15.00 (m 21y) 13. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
16.10 (m 21y) 14. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
17.20 (m 21y) 15. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
18.30 (m 21y) 16. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
19.40 (m 21y) 17. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
20.50 (m 21y) 18. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
22.00 (m 21y) 19. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
23.10 (m 21y) 20. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
24.20 (m 21y) 21. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
25.30 (m 21y) 22. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
26.40 (m 21y) 23. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
27.50 (m 21y) 24. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
29.00 (m 21y) 25. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
30.10 (m 21y) 26. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
31.20 (m 21y) 27. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
32.30 (m 21y) 28. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
33.40 (m 21y) 29. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
34.50 (m 21y) 30. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
36.00 (m 21y) 31. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
37.10 (m 21y) 32. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
38.20 (m 21y) 33. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
39.30 (m 21y) 34. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
40.40 (m 21y) 35. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
41.50 (m 21y) 36. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
43.00 (m 21y) 37. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
44.10 (m 21y) 38. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
45.20 (m 21y) 39. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
46.30 (m 21y) 40. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
47.40 (m 21y) 41. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
48.50 (m 21y) 42. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
50.00 (m 21y) 43. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
51.10 (m 21y) 44. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
52.20 (m 21y) 45. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
53.30 (m 21y) 46. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
54.40 (m 21y) 47. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
55.50 (m 21y) 48. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
57.00 (m 21y) 49. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
58.10 (m 21y) 50. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
59.20 (m 21y) 51. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
60.30 (m 21y) 52. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
61.40 (m 21y) 53. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane 10/1  
62.50 (m 21y) 54. LINES (J. P. Jones) 4-10 M. Deane



**With the golden era of British middle-distance running emphatically at an end, David Miller meets the man who must find a way forward**

In attempting to predict a winner, a statistical quirk should not be ignored. José María Olazábal came second in New Orleans the week before his victory in the Masters. Ernie Els came second in the Buick Classic in June and followed up by winning the US Open. Nick Price snatched victory at the Open a week after taking the Western Open. Such form suggests that either Couples, who was 18 under par for his last 54 holes last week, or Pavin, the runner-up to Couples, will become the 76th US PGA champion.

## US PGA looms as last-chance saloon

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## Davies expected to beat off American challenge

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## BBC1

- 6.00 News Breakfast (67633)  
 7.00 BBC Breakfast News (53179430)  
 9.05 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (i) (Ceelex)  
 (434255) 9.30 Why Don't You...? (i) (56004)  
 10.00 News (Ceelex), regional news and weather  
 (240029) 10.05 Playdays (i) (677848) 10.30  
 Get Your Own Back (i) (1248072) 10.45 Eek  
 with Andri Peters (i) (1243527)  
 11.00 News (Ceelex), regional news and weather  
 (2318275) 11.05 Charlie's Angels: Vintage  
 detective series (i) (5504237) 11.25 Cartoon  
 (663508)  
 12.00 News (Ceelex), regional news and weather  
 (7370256) 12.05 Pebble Mill (i) (2856782) 12.55  
 Regional News and Weather (23361782)  
 1.00 One O'Clock News (Ceelex) and weather (45850)  
 1.30 Neighbours (Ceelex) (i) (4121318) 1.50  
 Going for Gold: Henry Kelly introduces the last  
 semi-final of the European cup (41217985)  
 2.15 FILM: The Patsy (1984). Comedy directed by and  
 starring Jerry Lewis as a gauche bellboy who finds  
 himself thrust into the limelight by an over-enthusiastic  
 showbusiness management team who lose their  
 star (348782)  
 3.50 The Boat Master: Cartoon (i) (6058546) 4.20  
 Spirit Rider: Camilla proves to be the best hand  
 Jessa ever had (9613782)  
 4.45 Newsround (773633) 4.55 Record Breakers (i)  
 (Ceelex) (i) (7737091)  
 5.20 Neighbours (i) (Ceelex) (i) (6944804)  
 5.45 European Athletics: Coverage of the European  
 Championships from Helsinki's Olympic Stadium  
 (776382)  
 5.45 News with Anne Ford and Jill Dando (Ceelex).  
 Weather (561411)  
 7.10 Regional news magazines (187546)  
 7.30 EastEnders (Ceelex) (i) (362)  
 8.00 The Imaginatively Titled Punt and Dennis  
 Show: In the last show of the series Hugh is invaded  
 by aliens and Steve is invaded by vodka. (Ceelex)  
 (i) (7546)  
 8.30 European Athletics: A roundup of the events on  
 day five of the competition, including action from the  
 men's 400 metres and 110 metres hurdles (8053)  
 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceelex)  
 Regional news and weather (9121)  
 9.30 French and Saunders: The comic duo pay their  
 own inimitable tribute to Swedish film-maker Ingmar  
 Bergman (i). (Ceelex) (40256)

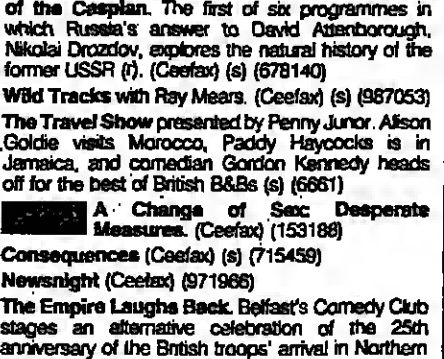


Childhood friends unite in fear (10.00pm)

- 10.00 Stephen King's IT. (Ceelex) (i)  
 (242782)  
 11.35 FILM: Mick and Maude (1994) starring Dudley  
 Moore in this farcical comedy about a paternalistic  
 show host whose wife and mistress both announce  
 they are pregnant. Directed by Blake Edwards.  
 (Ceelex) (25410458) Northern Ireland: 12.55am  
 Soccer: Bangor v Taiten Presov. Ends at 12.55am.  
 Wales: Wales in Europe 12.05-2.00am Mick and  
 Maude  
 1.00am Weather (7238928). Ends at 1.05

## BBC2

- 8.20 Open University  
 8.00 Breakfast News (Ceelex and signing) (1508868)  
 9.15 Pinocchio (i) (9313459) 9.40 Babar (i) (8950365)  
 9.05 FILM: Quality Street (1937, b/w). Comedy set at  
 the turn of the 19th century starring Katharine  
 Hepburn. Directed by George Stevens (6075256)  
 10.25 FILM: David Copperfield (1935, b/w). W.C. Fields,  
 Maureen O'Sullivan and Frank Lawton star in this  
 early screen adaptation of the Dickens classic  
 Directed by George Cukor (2383426)  
 12.30 Radiodiscovery of the World (i) (7593492)  
 1.20 Melvin and Maureen's Music-a-Grains (i) (i)  
 (5807237)  
 1.35 Play Golf with Peter Adiss (i) (72727482)  
 2.00 News (Ceelex) and weather followed by Heroes of  
 Our Time. A look at the work of Greenpeace  
 (3169)  
 3.00 News (Ceelex) and weather followed by The Gun.  
 The history of the firearm (i) (8825343) 3.30 Day  
 Out with Angela Ripston (i) (6884578) 3.50 News  
 (Ceelex), regional news and weather (243458)  
 4.00 European Athletics from Helsinki (8144418)  
 5.45 The Man from Uncle: Vintage spy series.  
 (Ceelex) (137492) 6.35 Tex Avery: Animation (i)  
 (288614)  
 6.45 European Athletics (765256)  
 7.45 Miss-Takes: With the help of clips from the  
 archives, a look at reporters and actors' attempts to  
 avert crises on camera (400189)



Nikolai Drozdov in the Volvo Delta (8.00pm)

- 8.00 The Realm of the Russian Bear: Green Jewel  
 of the Caspian. The first of six programmes in  
 which Russia's answer to David Attenborough,  
 Nikolai Drozdov, explores the natural history of the  
 former USSR (i). (Ceelex) (i) (678140)  
 8.50 Wild Tracks with Ray Meers. (Ceelex) (i) (867053)  
 9.00 The Travel Show presented by Penny Juno. Alison  
 Goldie visits Morocco, Paddy Hynes is in  
 Jamaica and Corrie Sanders reports on the  
 21st year wait on the National Health Service. First  
 broadcast in 1980, the material still fascinates though  
 newcomers should be warned that it shirks nothing.  
 The series concludes next week when a new film  
 catches up with Julia's life 15 years on.  
 Stephen King's IT  
 BBC1, 10.00pm  
 Thirty years after he killed a series of children in a  
 New England town, a monster masquerading as a  
 children's clown is on the loose again. His latest victim  
 is a little girl, who disappears during a thunderstorm.  
 A mini-series from Stephen King's 1986 bestseller  
 starts crisply but gets bogged down in flashbacks. The  
 plotline is that seven survivors of the original carnage  
 have vowed to return and exact revenge if "IT" ever  
 resumes his evil ways. But the children of 30 years ago  
 have grown up and scattered and the narrative has  
 first to track them down and then get them to relive  
 their childhood nightmares. Tomorrow's concluding  
 episode promises to quicken the pace, if not to render  
 the story more likeable.  
 Peter Waymark

## CHOICE



Marlon Brando casts a magnetic spell (C4, 9.00pm)

Cinefile: Marlon Brando - Wild One  
 Channel 4, 9.00pm  
 Marlon Brando's 70th birthday this year and a  
 Channel 4 season of his films are the pegs for a  
 predictably intelligent portrait from Paul Joyce. The  
 televisual biography of a range of cinema  
 personalities from Nicolas Roeg to Sam Peckinpah,  
 Joyce eschews the straight chronological approach and  
 tries to get to the essence of his subject. Carefully  
 chosen clips are annotated with telling contributions  
 from Anthony Hopkins, Shelley Winters, Francis Ford  
 Coppola and Dennis Hopper. The tone is approving,  
 with Hopper calling Brando the greatest film actor  
 who has ever lived. This is no uncritical glorification,  
 but an attempt by people who had come under  
 Brando's spell to evoke his magnetism.

Wild Britain: Inside Story  
 Channel 4, 8.30pm  
 A series on Britain's smaller countryside treasures  
 opens with a delightful film about the blue delf. This is  
 literally, an inside story, since the folk at Oxford  
 Scientific Films had the bright idea of concealing a  
 camera in a nest box. Surprisingly, nobody had  
 thought of doing this before, so it is claimed. Their  
 enterprise was rewarded with intimate footage of the  
 birds over the annual cycle of courtship, nest-building,  
 egg-laying, incubation and the emergence of the  
 chicks. The narrative is embellished with startling  
 statistics. A typical nestful of chicks might consume up  
 to 20,000 caterpillars and the parent birds can make 600  
 sorties a day to ensure that their offspring are  
 adequately fed.

A Change of Sex: Desperate Measures  
 BBC2, 9.30pm  
 George has lived for a year as Julia and is impatient  
 for the operation that will make the change of sex  
 physically complete. But first there is a testy interview  
 with his psychiatrist. He is not pleased that Julia has  
 had a breast implant without telling him. "Once again  
 you are overstepping the mark and I don't like it one  
 bit," says the peeved shrink. But Julia reckons that at  
 25 she should be able to make her own decisions. The  
 canker dump the psychiatrist and go to see a  
 21-year wait on the National Health Service. First  
 broadcast in 1980, the material still fascinates though  
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## RACING 37

PLOTTING A COURSE  
THAT COMBINES  
THREE DISCIPLINES

## SPORT

THURSDAY AUGUST 11 1994

## GOLF 38

AMERICANS AIM TO  
REVERSE TREND IN  
US PGA CHAMPIONSHIP

## Formula One racing lurches into further controversy



Benetton's pit crew tries to extinguish the fire that engulfed Verstappen, the Dutch driver, during a refuelling stop in the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim two weeks ago

## Benetton blamed for pit blaze

BY OLIVER HOIT

IT SEEMED there was nothing more that a season graining with tragedy and crisis could yield but, yesterday, Formula One motor racing lurches into one of the most serious controversies to have engulfed it. Last night, Benetton, the team that leads the constructors' championship, and whose driver, Michael Schumacher, heads the individual championship, stood accused of causing the fire in the pit lane at the German Grand Prix a fortnight ago by tampering with its refuelling equipment.

The possible repercussions of the allegations, which were made by the International Motor Sport Federation (FIA) in a statement yesterday, are endless. Grim-faced FIA officials said the matter was being taken "very, very seriously", and representatives of other teams were dismayed at the threat to the whole of the pit lane implicit in the suggestion that Benetton may have risked a mishap to gain an advantage of several seconds over the course of a race through improvement in the speed of its pit-stops.

Schumacher is already faced with the prospect of a two-race ban for ignoring a black flag at the British Grand Prix a month ago; the team is reeling from other, unsubstantiated, allegations that it used an outlawed "launch control" system to improve its start at the San Marino Grand Prix in May. Now, draconian penal-

ties beckon. If Benetton cannot clear its name before a hearing in Paris on October 19, it is likely to be banned from the final two grands prix of the season, in Japan and Australia. That may be just the start.

The fire, which happened midway through the German Grand Prix, exploded over a car driven by the Dutch driver, Jos Verstappen. Schumacher's team-mate, He and five team mechanics escaped with superficial burns because of the prompt action of other team members, who put the fire out in four seconds, and the efficacy of the protective fire-proof clothing worn by those involved.

But after studying a report provided by Inter Technique, the French firm that provides the refuelling rigs, the FIA said: "The fuel spillage was caused by a valve failing to close properly. The valve was slow to close due to the presence of a foreign body.

The foreign body is believed to have reached the valve because a filter designed to eliminate the risk had been deliberately removed."

Any alteration in the refuelling equipment is expressly forbidden by the FIA. Benetton claimed last night it had been given permission by Charlie Whiting, the governing body's technical delegate, to remove the mesh on a strainer, or filter, on the nozzle of the equipment on the Thurs-

day before the race, which took place at Hockenheim. The FIA flatly denied that claim and Max Mosley, president of FIA, said: "All requests to modify equipment have to be made in writing and responded to in writing. This did not occur in this particular instance."

It also seems puzzling that Whiting could have given Benetton permission to make a performance-enhancing change to its equipment without informing other teams or Inter Technique, who make superficial checks on the rigs on every day of every race meeting. At the moment, Benetton's defence is perilously incomplete and a damage limitation exercise during the Hungarian Grand Prix in Budapest this weekend is looming.

Speaking from the company's factory near Lyons last night, an Inter Technique executive said Benetton had made no attempt to hide the fact it had removed the mesh when the inquiry into the fire began. The removal of it adversely affected the safety of the equipment, he said, and allowed the team to pump fuel into the car 12 per cent faster than if the mesh was still in place.

The importance of swift pit-stops has increased since refuelling was reintroduced at the beginning of this season to add elements of strategy and uncertainty to the contests. Teams now stop two or three times a race, the lead changes more often and the cars run faster because they can run

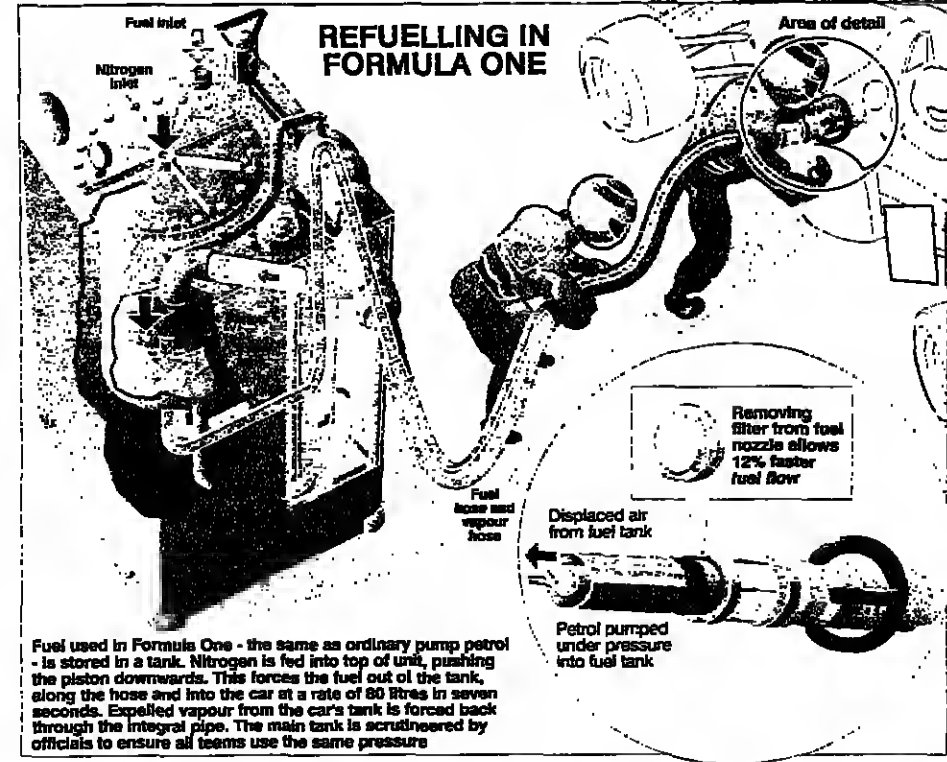
with lighter fuel loads. The drawback was the risk of fire but, until the incident at Hockenheim, there have not been any alarms.

Benetton has consistently been the team producing the quickest pit-stops at each race, causing consternation among their rivals. Damon Hill, Schumacher's nearest challenger and the chief beneficiary of Benetton's woes, was so exasperated by its supremacy he issued a veiled admonition to his crew. That supremacy may be seen in a different light now.

Benetton attempted to justify its removal of the filter by claiming from its base in Oxfordshire last night that it had solved the problem of debris entering the valve and car, which had prompted the introduction of the device after the start of the season. The team said it commissioned an independent accident investigation company to examine the car and it had found there was no evidence of any debris in the valve that could have caused the spillage.

"Benetton Formula concluded the filter was unnecessary," the team statement said. "The team's fuel rigs prior to Hockenheim had been thoroughly stripped and cleaned and there was no risk of debris entering the valve."

"The consequence of attributing, incorrectly, the cause of this fire to the lack of a filter, means that such an incident could happen again, possibly with far more serious consequences."



Fuel used in Formula One - the same as ordinary pump petrol - is stored in a tank. Nitrogen is fed into top of unit, pushing the piston downwards. This forces the fuel out of the tank, along the hose and into the car at a rate of 60 litres in seven seconds. Expelled vapour from the car's tank is forced back through the integral pipe. The main tank is scrutinised by officials to ensure all teams use the same pressure

## Murray left trailing by golden burst of O'Sullivan

FROM DAVID MILLER  
IN HELSINKI

SONIA O'Sullivan, of Ireland, and Yvonne Murray, Britain's valiant trier, whose races against each other this season have become almost as regular as colleagues going off to work, predictably dominated the women's 3,000 metres final in the European championships last night. The gold medal was equally predictably won by O'Sullivan, who, at 24, became the first Irishwoman to win a European title.

By halfway, the two leaders had opened a gap of some 40 metres on the rest of the field, in which Alison Wyeth, of Britain, was battling with four others for the bronze medal. When O'Sullivan, who had led into the final straight of the 1992 Olympic Games only to miss a medal, was at Murray's shoulder at the bell, we knew the result.

Sure enough, O'Sullivan burst clear on the final bend, leaving Murray floundering, to win in 8m10.34sec, more than ten seconds outside the European record she set this year. Behind Murray, whose time of 8m10.34sec was well outside her best for the season, Gabriela Szabo, of Romania, took the bronze, with a personal best, a stride ahead of Olga Churbanova, of Russia. Wyeth, dropped from the trailing pack on the penultimate lap, was sixth.

O'Sullivan, who, in the world championships last year, was beaten in the 1,500 metres and 3,000 metres only by Chinese, said afterwards that she was confident of victory from 600 metres out. Some would have guessed more. Murray, whose fine career has been limited in many championships by her lack of finishing speed, said that she had been obliged to make the running from early on, once O'Sullivan did not.

"With 300 to go, I thought she was as knackered as I was," Murray said, but the evidence proved otherwise.

Sally Gunnell, Britain's consistent champion, was an easy winner of her 400 metres hurdles semi-final in a cantering 54.60sec. The women's 300 metres final was won by Lyubov Gurina, of Russia.

David Powell, page 38  
Results, page 38

## Redknapp steps in as Bonds resigns at West Ham

BY ALISON RUDD

BILLY Bonds resigned yesterday as manager of West Ham United. For 27 years, Bonds represented the heart and soul of the east London club, but he turned down a place on the board, thus severing ties with the club completely.

Bonds' resignation came with three years left on his contract. Harry Redknapp, his assistant, was immediately appointed his successor, signing a five-year contract.

Redknapp said yesterday that delight at his promotion was tinged with sadness that Bonds had left.

Bonds joined West Ham in 1967, played 795 games and captained the club to FA Cup victory in 1975 and 1980. He was appointed manager in February 1990 and Redknapp, his former team-mate, joined as his assistant two years ago.

Two key events are at the centre of Bonds' decision. He was frustrated by the behaviour of Joey Beauchamp, the forward he signed from Oxford United for £1 million in June. Beauchamp was unhappy at the club and had not responded to Bonds' efforts to make him feel more settled.

In addition, Bournemouth had approached Redknapp and it looked as if he was about to leave to manage the Dorset club. West Ham felt it could not afford to lose both men, but Peter Storr, the managing director, denied that Redknapp was offered the post before it was clear that Bonds intended to leave.

Frank Lampard, a former West Ham player, emerged as the most likely candidate for the assistant manager post.

Parting ways, page 35



Redknapp: promotion

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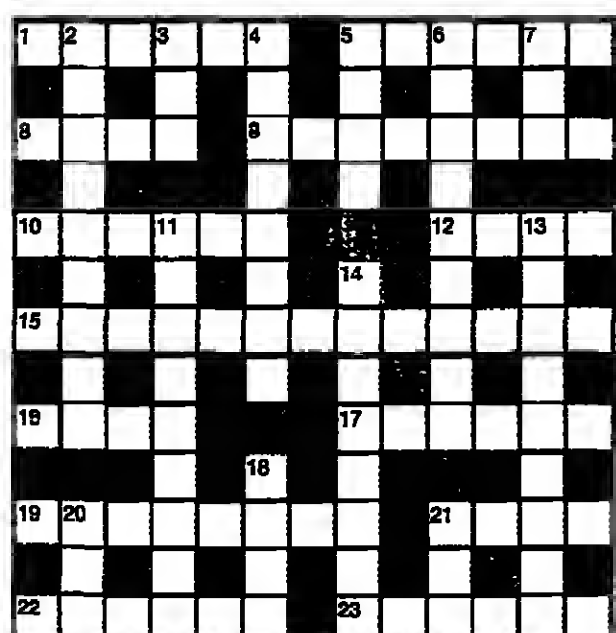
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TIMES TWO  
CROSSWORD

No 238

## ACROSS

- 1 Frame of mind (6)
- 5 Execute on Tower Green (6)
- 8 Hold back (4)
- 9 Plant stick: very thin person (8)
- 10 Force of collision (6)
- 12 Put behind bars (4)
- 15 Collection of relevant papers (13)
- 16 Supply (with) (4)
- 17 Gauguin's island (6)
- 19 Shake threateningly (8)
- 21 Crosswise yarn: web (4)
- 22 Area of influence (6)
- 23 Being nosy (6)

## DOWN

- 2 Improptu (9)
- 3 Reward (3)
- 4 Refuted (8)
- 5 Drop of moisture (4)
- 6 Playground game on chalked squares (9)
- 7 Every (3)
- 11 Copiousness (9)
- 13 Abandoned settlement (5,4)
- 14 Close (wound): incriminate (6,2)
- 18 Trick, stratagem (4)
- 20 Knock: type of music (3)
- 21 Route (3)

## SOLUTION TO NO 237

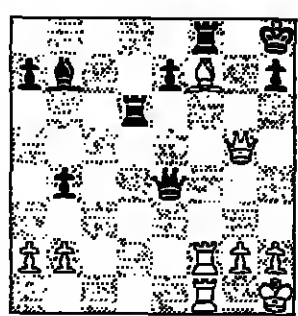
- ACROSS: 1 Wound 7 Also-ran 8 Theorem 9 Echelon  
11 Hussar 13 Launch pad 15 First-born 19 Divers  
21 Sky-high 23 Unravel 24 Enamoured 25 Dusty
- DOWN: 1 Witch 2 Unease 3 Dorsal 4 Dame 5 Joseph  
6 Samovar 10 Canard 12 Rag-bag 14 Licking 16 Scheme  
17 Nimrod 18 Jeeves 20 Silly 22 Hurt

## WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

This position is from the game Euwe - Sir George Thomas, Hastings 1934. Black seems to have promising threats against the g2-square and White's weak back rank. However, it is White to play and he managed to get in first. What did he play?

Solution, page 36  
Raymond Keene, page 6



## TENNY

- a. A ten-pound coin
- b. Deuce at real tennis
- c. Orange-brown

## TARAND

- a. The reinder
- b. A reverse tontine
- c. Fifty South African cents

## PHORMIUM

- a. A lighthouse
  - b. Rhetorical apology
  - c. New Zealand flax
- QUM  
a. Question expecting answer  
Maybe  
b. A masticatory  
c. A rug

Answers on page 36